REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,958.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line

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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

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Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "ASSYRIA," 1,494 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchesson, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 20th August 1874, at 4 P.M.

	August 1874.		September 1874.
Leaves BOMBAY	20	Leaves Madras	
,, Carwar	22	,, Coconada	6
,, Narrakal	26	,, Vizagapatam	7
,, Allepy	26	,, Bimlipatam	7
,, Tuticorin	28	,, Gopaulpore	8
,, Colombo	29	,, False Point	9
,, Galle	30	Arrives at CALCUTTA	11
,, Negapatam	Sept. 2		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1874, to the end of August excepting at Carwar, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports on the Malabar Coast. The Steamers will however call at these ports weather permitting. Passengers can almost always be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, and at Alleppey.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s. s. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 12th August, 1874, at 2 P.M.

	August 1874.		August 1874.
Leave BOMBAY	12	Leave BUSREH	31
,, Kurrachee	16	,, Mahomerah	31
,, Guadur	17	,, Fao	31
,, Muscat	19	,, Koweit	Sept. 2
,, Bunder Abbas	21	,, Bahrein	2
,, Linga	22	,, Linga	6
,, Bahrein	23	,, Bunder Abbas	8
,, Bushire	25	,, Muscat	10
,, Fao	27	,, Guadur	12
,, Mahomerah	27	,, Kurrachee	15
Arrive BUSREH	28	Arrive BOMBAY	19

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock, and an extra steamer on every Saturday at the same hour.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander T. Nailer, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 8th August 1874, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship "CALCUTTA," 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 12th August 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer DIDO, 1,200 Tons, will be despatched for Trieste early in August.

Cargo taken for Trieste, Venice, Constantinople, Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, opposite the Custom House, 7th July 1874.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(TO LEAVE ABOUT 18TH AUGUST.

THE s.s. STRATHCLYDE, C. W. Pearson, Commander, 1,951 Tons gross, 1,000 H.P., effective, built expressly for the Indian Trade, will SAIL as above.

FARE (First-class)..... Rs. 500,

exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be procured on board.

This Vessel has very superior accommodation, and is fitted with Ice-house, Piano, Punkahs, &c., and also carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. She made the passage out in 28½ days.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 25th July 1874.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGER FARES (through the Suez Canal.)

	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	[illegible]	£4
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Port Said	24	[illegible]
Alexandria	25	9.10
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

Bombay, 1st August 1874.

[illegible]

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 7th August, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. DELHI, (2,178 Tons, and 400 H. P., Captain Geo. Lee, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 31st July 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 10th August 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. BOKHARA, (2,933 tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain W. D. Anderson, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 7th August.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th July 1874.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. ITHURIEL, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Cargoes.

No Claims for damage or short delivery will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Ithuriel.

Bombay, 5th August 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 7, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES CONSISTING OF LAND AND BUNGALOWS AT MALABAR HILL.

Under instructions from the Mortgagee Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, on TUESDAY next, the 11th day of August at 4 P.M., submit to Public Auction on the premises, the undermentioned valuable properties on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Mr. Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy, Administrator of the Estate and Effects of the late Mr. Cassumbhoy Nathoobhoy, deceased, viz:—

Lot No. 1.

All that piece of land containing by admeasurement 15,266 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 26 5-29 and 9-29 with the messuages, tenements, or two bungalows standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under Nos. 100 and 101, formerly and now in the occupation of Thomas Fisher Punnett, Esq., and R. L. Crawford, Esq. (the first named Gentleman has since vacated and the bungalow is now in another Gentleman's occupation) which said piece of land, messuages, and hereditaments, are situated on the south side of Mount Pleasant 2nd Road at Malabar Hill, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, in the Island of Bombay, and are bounded on the East and South by public passages, on the North-west by the said Mount Pleasant 2nd Road, and on the North by property lately belonging to Narrayen Dinanath, deceased.

Lot No. 2.

All that piece of land containing by admeasurement 13,123 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 140 and 87 for Pension and Tax and No. 77 for ground rent and under Survey Nos. 31, 30, and 9-29, with the messuage, tenement, or bungalow, and buildings thereon, assessed by the Municipality under No. 138, formerly and now in the occupation of R. V. Reid, Esq., which said piece of land, messuage and hereditaments are situated on the north side of Mount Pleasant 2nd Road at Malabar Hill, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, in the Island of Bombay, and bounded on the East by the property belonging to Martund Bapoo Josey, on the West partly by property belonging to Jewanjee Battlewalla, and partly by property belonging to A. D. Sassoon, on the North by vacant ground, and on the South by the said Mount Pleasant 2nd Road.

For further particulars, conditions of sale, and inspection of plan, apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 7th August 1874.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

JUST ARRIVED, per s.s. ARABIA, a fresh SUPPLY of Best Dry CHAMPAGNE, GIBRALTAR'S SHERRY, STANDARD OLD TOM, L. L. WHISKY, and GUINESS'S STOUT.—Apply to

Messrs. DHUNJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE & Co.,
38, Meadow Street.

VIENNA BEER, JUST ARRIVED, in prime condition, in cases of 4 dozen Quarts. Orders registered for regular supplies. Apply to the Godown-keeper of

A. C. GUMPERT.

28, Bombay Green, opposite the Custom House.

GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER, manufactured only by F. MARIA FARINA, No. 4,711. COLOGNE.

Sole Agents for HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER, and all Articles of Perfumery, manufactured by F. MARIA FARINA, No. 4,711, COLOGNE

BELL, BRANDENBURG & Co.

ABERDEEN POLISHED GRANITE for MONUMENTS, in Red and Blue, from £5-0 0, free on board ship for any part of India. Inscriptions accurate and beautiful. Plans and prices free from JOHN W. LEGGE, Aberdeen, Scotland.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR AUGUST, 1874.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The monsoon alterations in the G. I. P., B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.'s Passenger Time Tables will be seen in the Guide.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
[illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy .... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.

Freight Report, &c.

Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.

Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.

Share List and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance ...... Rs. 10
Single Copy .... Annas 4

Bombay Gazette," Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—Mr. FRANCIS MASOTTI has been AUTHORISED to SIGN our Firm per procuration from THIS DATE.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 6th August 1874.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—The Undersigned having received the following Requisition from certain Shareholders in the above Company that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS be CALLED for the purpose of passing the following Resolution:—

"That the power given to the Directors on the 1st instant to sell a certain portion of the Company's property be, and is, hereby rescinded,"

NOTICE is hereby given, that such MEETING will be HELD accordingly at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Church Lane, on SATURDAY, 15th instant at 2 P.M.

By Order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 5th August 1874.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

HIGH COURT.

Suit No. 532 of 1873.

BALCRUSTNA NUTHOOBA and LUXUMIBAI widow of the late NUTHOO HEERAJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, Merchant, residing at No. 7, situate at Bhundar Cross Street, near Null Road, outside the Fort, in the City of Bombay .... Plaintiffs.

vs.

GUNGABAI, widow of the late BALCRUSTNA MADOWJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, a proprietor of House, &c., residing at No. 38, situate at 2nd Carpenter Street, near Null Road, outside the Fort, in the City of Bombay .... Defendant.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified, that on TUESDAY, the 8th day of September next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, (under and by virtue of a Warrant for Sale of immoveable property issued on the 1st day of August, instant, in the above Suit) will be put up for sale by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned immoveable property of the abovenamed Defendant:—

All the estate, right, title and interest of the Defendant Gungabai, widow of Balcrustna Madhowjee, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the two messuages, tenements, and dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate at 2nd Carpenter Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bhooleshwar, and fronting on the said Second Carpenter Street, on the east side thereof, and on the Sindy Lane, on the west side thereof, bounded on the east by the said Second Carpenter Street, on the west by the said Sindy Lane, on the north partly by the house of Balajee Crushnajee and partly by the property of Pestonjee Manockjee, and on the south by the house of Bhaee [illegible], and which said land is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. [illegible], and which said messuages are assessed by the Municipal Commissioner, one under No. 39 [illegible], and the other under No. 41, and which said houses are now in the occupation of the said Gungabai, widow, and her tenants, together with the tenements, advantages, and appurtenances whatsoever to the said hereditaments and premises belonging or in any wise appertaining or reputed or known to appertain and belong. It was ordered amongst other things that the Defendant should pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rupees [illegible] towards and interest, and the costs of this Suit when [illegible] and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on the amount of the said Judgment from the date of the said Decree until payment.

The Sheriff will extend only to the right, title, and interest of the said Defendant in the above specified property.

25 per cent. deposit is to be paid at the time of sale

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

GEORGE TAYLOR,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 6th August 1874.

Mr. JAMSETJEE CURSETJEE CAMA,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA similar to those which are incorporated in the *Indian Travellers' Guide.*

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

D. S. KEMP & CO., WHOLESALE CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

(PRIZE MEDAL, 1873.)

Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

MELLIN'S EXTRACT,

FOR PREPARING LIEBEG'S MILK.

Always a large supply on hand at the

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
D. S. KEMP & CO.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

A shipment of this fine WINE has just been received, and the Undersigned are now bottling it. It is, as usual, in excellent order.

Per Dozen..... Rs. 10 0

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, an English-built Light OFFICE BROUGHAM, in very good order; also a Fast AUSTRALIAN MARE. Apply to Wm. WATSON & Co., 23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

G. NICOLL & CO., BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS, 30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

have always on hand a large and well-assorted stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

ROWLAND AND CO., SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, 19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW.

[illegible]

GUNS, RIFLES, REVOLVERS,

SOUNDY & CO.

[illegible]

NOTICES.

TOWN HALL.

SIGNOR INZOLI

Begs to announce that he will give

A

GRAND EVENING CONCERT

ON

THE NEXT WEEK.

SIGNOR INZOLI WILL BE KINDLY ASSISTED

BY

SEVERAL DISTINGUISHED AMATEURS OF BOMBAY.

MHOW.

GREAT ENGLISH St. LEGER SWEEP, FOR ALL INDIA.

TICKETS Rs. 10 EACH CASH.

For Full Particulars see WEDNESDAY'S Paper.

NOTICE.—The Committee of the BOMBAY CLUB will be glad to receive TENDERS of a BUILDING to be RENTED, suitable for a Club House, in or near the Fort, either for early occupation or to be built on an approved site.

C. L. WEBER,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay Club, 3rd August 1874.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.—Mr. E. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market.

THE UMBALLA GREAT ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEPS, 1874.

3 per cent. only deducted.

No. 1 Sweep. Tickets Rs. 50 (fifty) each.
No. 2 Sweep. Tickets Rs. 10 (ten) each.

WILL CLOSE AND BE DRAWN ON 11TH SEPTEMBER.

Applications and Remittances to be made

TO THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Umballa St. Leger Sweeps, Umballa.

Full particulars on Saturdays.

N.B.—Please write legibly.

BROACH COTTON COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND at the rate of SIXTY-FIVE RUPEES per Share (6½ per cent.) will be payable to the Registered Shareholders of the Company on and after TUESDAY, the 4th instant, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 3rd August 1874.

BROACH COTTON COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at the Registered Offices of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., to confirm the following Special Resolutions passed at the Meeting held This Day, viz:—

1st. "That Two Shares be substituted for Five Shares as the number requisite to qualify a Shareholder for the Office of Director, and that Clause 55 of the Articles of Association be amended accordingly."

2nd. "That the Directors be empowered, when and as they may deem it advisable, to remove a portion of the Gins and one or more Presses from the Company's Establishments at Broach and Pallej to some of the neighbouring districts."

By Order of the Board of Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 3rd August 1874.

PROSPECTUS.

BANGALORE

GREAT DONCASTER ST. LEGER SWEEP. FOR ALL INDIA.

TICKETS TEN RUPEES EACH.

Five per cent. will be deducted for the Club Racquet Court.

After deducting all expenses the balance will be divided as follows:—

Two-thirds to the winner.
One-sixth to second horse.
One-twelfth to third horse.
One-twelfth to be divided amongst drawers of starters.

To close on Monday, 7th September 1874, and drawn next day at the Bangalore United Service Club.

No application for Tickets will be accepted after noon on the 7th September.

Number will not be allotted nor receipt acknowledged of first half of Currency Notes.

Applications accompanied by remittances to be addressed and made payable free of exchange in Bangalore to the

HONORARY SECRETARY,
Bangalore United Service Club, Bangalore.

Bangalore, 13th June 1874.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

THE STOCK COMPRISES:

Jewellery of English, Parisian, and Indian make.
Watches and Clocks of every description.
Silver Articles, both English and Indian made.
Electro-plated Stock in very great variety.
Fancy Leather Goods.

And a large and varied Assortment of

MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL FANCY GOODS ADAPTED FOR WEDDING AND BIRTH-DAY GIFTS AND GENERAL PRESENTATION.

HAMILTON & Co. beg to remark that, bearing in mind the large additions to primary cost arising from the various charges of *freight, insurance, customs duty, packing, &c.*, the prices for all classes of their stock will be found not higher than those ruling at first class *West-End* Establishments in London.

Their various Illustrated Catalogues and Descriptive Lists, which can be procured post free on application, will be found of material assistance to intending purchasers in the Mofussil.

Orders respectfully solicited.

HAMILTON AND CO.,
JEWELLERS,
HEAD ESTABLISHMENT, CALCUTTA.

FAVRE, LEUBA, AND CO., 4, HORNBY ROW.

BEG to draw the attention of the PUBLIC to their NEW STOCK of

SQUARE PALANQUIN TIME-PIECES, 5½ by 3¼ inch.

PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT, with Alarm, Rs. [illegible]

This Clock can be highly recommended for its shape and correctness in going.

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement .... Rs. 40

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEY [illegible] BACK WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement [illegible]

BOTH WATCHES ARE GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.

[illegible]

BADHAM AND COMPANY'S SPECIAL KIT

for

OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS,

READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs.	a.
Air Pillows	5	0
Travelling Do	1	8
English Feather	7	8
,, Horse Hair	7	8
Cork Mattrasses	19	8
Rug Straps	1	8
Waterproof Coats	10	0
Linen Faced Collars, doz.	0	12
Linen ,, ,, ,,	6	0
Cambric Handkerchiefs ,,	5	0
Cotton Socks ,,	11	8
Warm do. ,,	15	8
Bathing Drawers, each	2	0
Sponge Bags	2	0
Sponges	3	8
Soap Boxes	1	8
Tooth Brush Guards	0	12
Tooth Brushes	0	8
Nail Do.	0	14
Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case	9	8
Blankets each	10	8
Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds from 10 to	15	0
Ressais or Quilt 7-8 to	12	8
Best Beech Overland Chairs from 7-8 to	12	8
Umbrellas with cover	9	0
Warm Gloves	1	14
,, Mitts	1	8
,, Muffles	2	12
Pin Scarfs from	0	12
Sailor's Knot from	1	8
Deck Suits 10 to	17	0
Overland ,,	25	0
Warm ,,	35	0
Overcoats and Inverness Capes from	35	0
Dressing Gowns 9 to	29	0
Pyjamas each	3	0
Oxford Shirts each	6	0
White do. each	4	8
Best Shrunk Flannel each	8	0
Silk and Wool each	8	8
Printed Cambric Shirts 4 to	4	8
Soun Silk Shirts	11	0
Under Vests 3-8 to	6	0
,, Pants 6 to	8	0
Travelling Caps	3	8
Travelling Hats	3	8
Cardigan Jackets very warm	9	8
Sheets per pair	9	8
Pillow Cases each	1	4
Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks	12 8 to 23	0
Solid Leather ,,	49	0
Extra Large ,,	75	0
Black Hide Bags	11	8
Extra Large	24	0
Cash Bags	6	12
Courier Bags	5	0
Money Belts	2	8
Soiled Linen Bags	4	12
Tiffin Baskets fitted 17 to	21	0

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(*Bombay Gazette*, 20th [illegible]

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Ten ,, ,, German Wines.
Nine qualities of Sherry.
Four ,, ,, Port.
Four ,, ,, Cognac.
Seven ,, ,, Cordials, as detailed below, viz.:—

BORDEAUX—RED & WHITE.

		Per Dozen. In Bombay including all charges. Rupees. Qts.	Pts.
Chateau Lafite or Mouton	Gold capsule	32	17
,, Rauzan	Black capsule	25	13½
,, Palmer	Blue capsule	22	12
,, Larose	Yellow capsule	19	10½
St. Julien	Green capsule	17	9½
Cantenac	Red capsule	16	9
St. Estephe	White capsule	14	—
Petit Medoc	Violet capsule	12	7½
Haut Sauternes	Red capsule	22	12
Barsac		17	9½

BURGUNDIES—RED & WHITE.

			Qts.	Pts.
Chambertin	Red	Labelled and Branded	32	17
Nuits	Red		26	—
Volnay	Red		21	11½
Beaune	Red		18	—
Chablis (La Moutonne)	White		26	14
Chablis, light	White		17	9½

CHAMPAGNES.

(Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s and Wachter & Co.'s Brands.)

	Qts.	Pts.
Magnums, Finest Dry	86	—
Finest Dry Sparkling	44	23½
,, ,, ,, per Hamper of 24½-pints	27	—
Fine Dry Sparkling	38	20½
Good Sparkling (Star)	34½	18
Carte Blanche, "Stoddey's" Brand	Rs. 40	

SHERRIES, &c.

	Per Dozen. In Bombay including all charges. Rupees. Qts.
Amontillado, A-1, Gold seal, extra quality	37
Amontillado, Black seal, choice and superior	34
Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft pale	27
Blue seal, very pale, dry and delicate	25
Green seal, full bodied, light gold color, dry	23
Brown seal, pale and dry	23
Yellow seal, pale medium colour	20½
Pink seal, Vino de Pasto, remarkably pale and very dry	20
White seal, a good Dinner Wine	17
Marsala, Virgin, pale, fine flavor	16½
Madeira, East India, very choice	36
Sacramental Wine—Rota Tent	26

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
Old Crusted (5 years in bottle), original seal	34	—
Invalid's Wine, Gold capsule	28	15
Black seal, Dessert Wine	24	13
Red seal, a good sound new Wine	19	11

SPIRITS.

		Rs.
Cognac, superior fine old pale	Black capsule	34
,, old pale	Yellow capsule	30
,, pale	White capsule	27
,, pale	Blue capsule	23
Rum, Old Jamaica, superior 1st quality	,,	21½
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	,,	21
Whisky, Irish, 1st quality	,,	22½
,, Scotch, 1st quality	,,	22½
Geneva, in flasks	,,	19

ASSORTED CORDIALS [illegible]

Each Case con[illegible]

White Curaçao, Anti Chol[illegible] de Thé, White Anisette, Curaçao Sec, Cre[illegible] nille, Noyeau de Martinique, Oranges A[illegible] ... 27½

[illegible]

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CANOE BAROUCHES, newest pattern, received from London, Paris and Vienna; handsome Carriages for a pair of Horses.

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BREAKS, MAIL COACHES, and other CARRIAGES made to order.

BILLIARD TABLES—Full size, 12 by 6 feet, with adjusting screw legs, slate or marble tops, Thurston's Rubber Cushions, 3 Billiard Balls, Cues and Stand, Marking Board and Rule of the Game. Rs. 1,000.

BILLIARD CLOTH—18, 20, and 22 Rs. per yard.

Sets of Billiard Balls, 2 1-16 inch club size, Rs. 25, also 2¼ inch Rs. 34, and 2 inch Rs. 22.

[illegible] Balls per set of 16, Rs. 110. [illegible]

[illegible] Square, white and black.

[illegible]NTS—7 inch squares of various hand[illegible] orders, Rs. 2-8 per square foot.

[illegible]ES—2 and 4 Decanters, new model, acting as a [illegible]p, give 2, 3 and 4 decanters of Ice Water in less than 3 minutes, and cannot get out of order; give also 2 large lumps of Ice.

Pier Glasses in rich gilt frames, all sizes, from 5 feet to 13 feet.

Carpetting and Borders, recently received, very handsome and new patterns.

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THOMAS BEAR'S TOBACCO

AMERICAN TOBACCO

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 6TH AUGUST, 1874.

CONSIDERABLE irregularity still exists in the way telegrams are coming through, Reuter's closing messages of yesterday and the day before having come in together this morning, while to-day's opening message has only just been delivered at the time of going to press.

The Liverpool Cotton Market has assumed a slightly firmer aspect, the sales yesterday having reached 15,000 bales of which 4,000 were Surats. Spot quotations were unaltered, Fair Dhollera being still quoted at 5 5/16d., and Fair Oomrawuttee at 5⅝d., while arrivals were also about the same, Good Fair Dhollera, September-October shipment, via Cape, being given at 5⅜d. per lb. This morning's market opens firm, probable sales 15,000 bales, imports 6,000; yesterday's receipts at the American ports being 1,000 bales against 2,000, and exports to Great Britain 1,000 against 4,000 on the corresponding date last year. Mid Uplands in New York is still quoted at 17 cents., but futures are said to be ⅛ c. per lb. higher. We cannot learn that the improved demand is due to any new feature having arisen in the position of the market, and we may therefore assume that the increased buying is on the part of the trade, whose stocks must have run very low with their limited takings for some weeks back. If this be the case the activity is scarcely likely to prove more than temporary, as the position of trade in Manchester is anything but encouraging, while the enormous supplies in Liverpool will make holders very eager to realise at any improvement in prices.

Tuesday's Manchester market was apparently duller than ever, Reuter's report being "quiet and little enquiry," prices of Shirtings as quoted showing a decline of 1½d. per piece.

The London General Produce Markets are quiet, Calcutta Linseed having declined 6d. per cwt., but Coffee forms an exception, Mid. Plantation Ceylon showing an advance of 6d. per cwt.

The fact of £50,000 having been paid into the Bank of England yesterday was looked upon in some quarters as indicating a probable return to easier money, but the Bank rate has been advanced to 4 per cent. this morning, owing probably to further withdrawals of which we have had no advice. The return when received will show the nature of the change, but the alteration in the position must have been something considerable to have induced an immediate advance of 1 per cent.

Consols are still quoted at 92¼; French Rentes have fallen to 98¾; and Bar Silver to 58⅛d. per oz.

Council drafts on India for £500,000 were allotted in London yesterday, £455,000 going to Calcutta and £1,000 to Madras, at an average of 1s. 9-82d. and £44,000 to Bombay at 1s. 9-80d. per rupee, tenders for all three places getting 10 per cent. at 1s. 9⅞d. This, if anything, is a shade higher than was calculated upon, 1s. 9⅞d. having been looked for as the average, and STERLING EXCHANGE here to-day has consequently been a degree firmer. Bank Bills on demand are [illegible] 13/16d. and 6 month[illegible]

[illegible]

prices are Rs. 1 to R[illegible] Native shippers, however, are [illegible] tors, and a fair quantity is going [illegible] account.

FREIGHTS are somewhat steadier at £2 [illegible] steamers, and £2-12-6 for sailing vessels, to Liverpool.

PIECE GOODS have been rather more enquired for of late, the cessation of the rains enabling up-country buyers to come in. Sales, however, have only been practicable to any extent at a concession of about one anna per piece in Shirtings and a half anna in Madapollams. Local-made goods are in better request.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP CONNEMARA, 1,292 tons, Captain John Hughes, will sail to day for Calcutta, with a cargo of 27,203 cantars salt, and a general cargo.

THE SHIP NIMPHAR, 846 tons, Captain J. L. Walker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (March 26th) with a cargo of 1285 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE B. I. S. N. CO.'S S.S. AVA, 1708 tons, Captain J. Patterson, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers—For Allepey—Mr. Dow. For Cochin or Narrakel—Mr. J. W. Maiden. For different ports—Four deck passengers.

THE BARQUE VICTOR, 696 tons, Captain J. C. Pond, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York via Port Elizabeth, with W. Wanderhoof and Mr. C. D. Taylor as passengers, and the following cargo:—3 bags specie, 7,000 cases rodiant oil, 500 casks rosin, 210 tons coal 175 cases tobacco, 80 dozens picks, and 10 coils Manilla rope. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Thara Topun.

THE P. & O. STEAMER KASHGAR, from Suez, Aden and Galle, arrived in Madras roads on Sunday evening with the following passengers:—

For Madras.—Mr. R. O. Hodson.
For Calcutta.—Mrs. M. Christian, Mr. G. D. Graham, Dr. H. Lyne, Messrs. English and A. Fuch n.
From Suez to Calcutta.—M. Berger de Place, Messrs. J. Herleman and Le Nordet, Mdlls. Collignì, A. Gervais, and Julien.
From Galle to Calcutta.—Mr. Garhart.

THE S.S. ITHURIEL, 753 tons, Captain D. Pearson, which arrived in harbour on the 5th instant from Liverpool (July 5th), calling at Malta, Port Said, and Suez, via the Suez Canal, brought Mr. W. B. Grogan as passenger, and the following cargo:—25 cases slates, 191 bales twist, 14 packages wine, 32 packages steel iron, 62 packages wine and spirits, 12 bales twine, 19 packages glassware, 246 packages piece-goods, 5 cases tobacco, 25 cases copper, 3069 bundles iron hoops, 100 barrels coal tar, 3,812 bundles and 5843 bars iron, 75 boxes soap, and many other packages of merchandise and machinery. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. & A. Graham and Co.

THE P. & O. STEAMER PESHAWUR from Calcutta arrived in Madras roads on Saturday evening with the following passengers:—

For Southampton.—Mrs. Money and child, Messrs. Smith and R. Webster, Mr. Wilcox and child, infant and ayah, Mrs. Cowper 3 children and ayah, Mr. Stokes, 2 infants and Lieut. Greene, R. E.

The Peshawur left the following day for Galle, Aden and Suez with the following passengers from Madras:—

For Southampton.—Mrs. Ryan and child, Mrs. W. T. Martin, Mrs. T. E. Greenfield, Col. Roberts and child, Vety. Surgeon C. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

DEPARTURES.

[illegible]

DAILY IMPORTS—6TH AUGUST.

FROM LONDON.

Strathclyde s, 15 casks safety fuse, Abdool Cader Hybutbhoy; 3 casks paint, Hugh D. Fisher and Co; 15 bottles quicksilver, Shapoorjee Nowrojee; 1 case brass beads, Abdoolally Amedjee; 5 casks padlocks, Abdoolally Dawoodkhan.
Coromandel, 10 cases claret, G. Neuberg.
Glengyle, 30 cases claret, J. Neuberg.
Callerhoe, 7,368 flooring boards, Peel Cassel and Co.
Orchis s, 6 cases brandy, Grindlay Groom and Co.

FROM GENOA.

India s, 74 cases brandy, Richard Martin and Co.
Persia s, 50 cases brandy, the L. A. and A. Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—6TH AUGUST.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Baden, 3 bales cotton, Mackinlay Simpson and Co.
Palestine s, 7½ bales cotton, Clalianjee Pittamber; 190 bales cotton, Richard Martin and Co.
Caledonia s, 100 bales cotton, Runchordass Vurjeevandass; 90 bales wool, Mahomed Allana; 200 cwts coir yarn, Malsee Mooljee; 115 bales cotton, Daylall Jairaz.
Strathclyde s, 27 bales cotton, Gelabhoy Moolchund; 200 bales cotton, S. L. Macnaghten; 56 bales cotton, Ruttonsee Mooljee; 100 bales cotton, Tricumjee Jewraz; 1 bale cotton, Vurdhman Tokersee; 75 bales wool, Goodoo Premjee; 155 bags saltpetre, Khutormul Lalluram; 125 bags saltpetre Nebraz Mohundasse; 123 bales cotton, Cooverjee Dewjee and Co; 200 bales cotton, Richard Martin and Co; 31 bales cotton, Gellabhoy Moolchund.
Alps, s, 100 bales cotton, Goca Doongersy; 115 bales cotton, Nursee Khuttow; 6 bales cotton, Pestonjee Nowrojee; 55 bales cotton, Heeranund Kholdass; 100 bales cotton, Munsookbhoy Bhugoobhoy; 36 bales cotton, Madan Coorpall; 1 bale cotton, Jamsetjee Cursetjee and Co; 72 bales cotton, Jaitha Runchord; 28 bales wool, Cooverjee Dhurumsey; 55 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhozraz.

FOR LONDON.

Delhi s, 1 box gold coins valued at rupees 53,000, the C. M. Bank of I. L. and C.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Delhi, s, 5 cases shawls, W. Nicol and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Delhi, s, 2 cases gum and 8 bales hemp, A. Bigongiari and Muraglia.

FOR TRIESTE.

Dido s, 200 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Delhi s, 2 boxes silver coins, valued at Rs. 13,000, the Comptoir d Escompte de Paris.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bokhara s, 6 bags galls, Luckmedass Sonderdass and Co. 35 packages soap, Hajee Ebram Fuckeer Mahomed; 25 bales cotton, Dossa Lalljee; 27 bales cotton, Dewjeebhoy Mahomed; 46 packages sumada stone, Hajee Ebram Fuckeer Mahomed; 71 bundles sumada stone Futtaybhoy Ameejbhoy; 125 bales twist, Dewjeebhoy Goolam Hoosen sons and Co.; 24 cwts sandlewood, Merwanjee Maneckjee and Co.

HIGH COURT.—7TH AUGUST.

[Before the Hon. SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight.]

LONG CAUSES.

741-72—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Purshotum Vullubdas v The East India Bank and others—Manisty, Fletcher, and Smith—Part heard.
43-73—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Kessowjee Toolseydas v Vundrawun Premjee—Manisty, Fletcher, and Smith.
642-73—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Dinsha Shapoorjee v Byramjee Nusserwanjee—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
566-73—J. Gopall—Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dundas v The Justices of the Peace, &c.—Leathes, Crawford and Boevey.
636-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Hiralall Motilall v Narrandas Motilall—A. Framjee.
671-73—M. B. Barbhaya—Hirjee Ruttonsey v Ooka Poonsey—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
653-73—M. H. Khan—Sarah Shelliam v Memon Sulleman Latiff—Tyabjee and Sayani.
405-73—Mr. Fletcher—Balcrustna Withoba v Shunker Withoba and others.

[Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

LONG CAUSE.

153-73—Jefferson and Payne—Currimkhan bin [illegible]okhan v Bhawa Nensey—M. B. Bar[illegible] heard.

[illegible]

[illegible] INTELLIGENCE.

IN modification of G G O No, 154, of 22nd February 1871, the following course will in future be followed when a warrant officer is placed under arrest:—All staff pay should be withheld until the warrant officer has been tried, or his case disposed of. Should he obtain a verdict of acquittal, the orders of Government should be at once applied for as to the admission of staff pay or otherwise.

IN supersession of existing regulations regarding the supply of helmets in this presidency, the following course will be observed, in accordance with the practice in Bengal.

AN allowance at the rate of Rs. 4 biennially will be granted for each effective European soldier, for the purchase of a wicker helmet, with a turban and two covers, under regimental arrangements, commencing from 1st April 1873, and the claims of soldiers then in the country may be adjusted on the following principle:—Those who received helmets within six months prior to the 1st April 1874, should pay for them out of the allowance due on that date; and those who had received them before that period, will be paid the full allowance without any deduction. Each soldier, on landing in the country, will be supplied with a wicker helmet, a turban, and two covers, which will be renewed afterwards from the biennial allowance, and should the next grant to the army occur within six months of the landing, nothing will be allowed until the next subsequent grant becomes due. This rule will also apply to recruits enlisted in India.

SENT HOME ON DUTY.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 29th July 1874.

IN anticipation of the approval of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, and with reference to para. 806, Bengal Army Regulations (as revised by G. O. 34 of 1874), the following officers, detailed for duty with their regimental depots, will proceed to England during the ensuing cold season, doing duty with troops on the voyage:—

10th Hussars.—Lieutenant C. W. F. Viset Campden.
15th Hussars.—Lieutenant A. G. Holland.
2-1st Foot.—Captain G. G. Stewart.
Captain G. Paterson.
1-3rd Foot.—Captain Blacksley.
Lieutenant L. T. Spens.
Lieutenant A. T. Leslie.
1-5th Foot.—Lieutenant A. Chancellor.
1-8th Foot.—Captain and Brevet Major G. H. Cochrane.
1-11th Foot.—Lieutenant G S Bullocke.
2-12th Foot.—Lieutenant A S Hext.
1-14th Foot.—Lieutenant R W Richardson.
1-17th Foot.—Lieutenant G L Field.
2-19th Foot.—Captain J. J Pyne.
Lieutenant C Barton.
39th Foot—Captain J G Smyth.
Captain F W Clarkson.
Lieutenant and Local Captain C D'O Harmar.
Lieutenant E H Berkeley.
40th Foot—Captain C S F E Manergh.
Lieutenant A Wilkinson.
51st Foot—Captain J. V. Nugent.
Captain G F White.
Lieutenant B H. B Kennett.
51st Foot.—Lieutenant and Local Captain W E Harness.
55th Foot—Captain J F Morton.
Lieutenant F K Loyd.
59th Foot—Captain R Da[illegible]
Captain E G[illegible]
Lieutenant [illegible]
2-60th Foot—Lie[illegible]erk.
62nd Foot—Lie[illegible]
63rd [illegible]
Lieutenant J H Jackson.
65th Foot—Captain C O R Martin.
Lieutenant R W Dalgety.
70th Foot—Captain J F Collins.
72nd Foot—Lieutenant J. Wallace.
73rd Foot—Captain H F D Gibsone.
Lieutenant R R Young.
Lieutenant W F Thackwell.
80th Foot—Captain G F S Smith.
Lieutenant E D Ives.
Lieutenant J Macpherson.
82nd Foot—Captain D Paulson.
Lieutenant Hon'ble J Scott Napier.
Lieutenant R Bayly.
109th Foot—Captain E Homsted.

[illegible]

147—Lieutenant F R Begbie, Bengal Staff Corps.
126— Do. L T Bishop, Bengal Staff Corps.
66— Do. H M Rose, †‡ Bengal Staff Corps.
144— Do. J L Aberigh-Mickay, Bengal Staff Corps.
102— Do. C G Brind, 55th Foot.
172— Do. C A Mercer,* Bengal Staff Corps.
28— Do. T E Spencer, 3rd Foot.
27— Do. H A Sawyer,*†‡ Bengal Staff Corps.
171— Do. J F Carthew Bengal Staff Corps.
26— Do. H FitzG Stevens, Bengal Staff Corps.
188— Do. C A Coles, Bengal Staff Corps.
33— Do. J R Hobday ‡ Bengal Staff Corps.
149— Do. L Dening, Bengal Staff Corps.
178— Do. E E Money, Bengal Staff Corps.
128— Do. B E Anderson, Bengal Staff Corps.
83— Do. C A Stage, † Bengal Staff Corps.
68— Do. T J Seppings, 51st Foot.
29— Do. W C Howarth, 3rd Foot.
25— Do. A T Leslie, 3rd Foot.
84— Do. H R Cook, 63rd Foot.
65— Do. W S Hewett, 14th Foot.
32— Do. E D F Bignell, 22nd Foot.
131— Do. A J Brander, 60th Foot.
106— Do. I W T S Smythe, 85th Foot.
92— Do. W G Small * ‡ 59th Foot.
31— Do. H M Carter, 62nd Foot.
169— Do. R J Heber-Percy, Rifle Brigade.
43— Do. G G Dawes, Bengal Staff Corps.
44— Do. J E Barr, 109th Foot.
82— Do. H C Lamb, 26th Foot.
45— Do. R A P Hallifax, 19th Foot.
130— Do. H B Harward, 6th Foot.
170— Do. C V Verelst, 11th Hussars.
87— Do. F C N Goldney, 26th Foot.
179— Do. H J Hardy, Rifle Brigade.
129— Do. R F Trotter, 4th Hussars.
132— Do. R H W H Harris, 70th Foot.
173— Do. H M Brice, 54th Foot.
67— Do. J H Sadler, 40th Foot.
91— Do. G D C Gastrell, 25th Foot.
152— Do. G F Francis, 39th Foot.
582— Do. R A Vansittart, 72nd Foot.
11— F S Sorell, 44th Foot.

All officers affected by the provisions of G O G G 908 of 22nd August 1873, whose names appear in the foregoing list, will be held to have qualified in Part II. of examinations A and B (vide G O 275, dated Simla, 5th February 1873, para 2.)

ARRIVALS—AUGUST 5.

Mitchell, Colonel, Bengal Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, from Umballa.
Melvill, Lieut-Colonel, Bengal, 19th Lancers, on furlough, from Lucknow.
King, Lieutenant, 2nd Grenadiers, on duty, from Secunderabad.
Mead, Major, Madras Royal Engineers, on leave, from Madras.

AUGUST 6.

Forster, Major, Madras Royal Artillery, on duty, from Trichinopoly.
Mercer, Lieutenant, Bengal 4th Goorkha Regiment, on furlough, from Buklah (Punjab).

DEPARTURE—AUGUST 6.

Lord, Major, 13th Regiment N. I., on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 5th August 1874.

The following Extracts from the "London Gazette" are published:—

41st Foot—Lieut Donald George Mackenzie has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian S C, dated 22nd April 1874.

108th Foot—Sub-Lieut Arthur Walpole Edward Ravenscroft, to be Lieut, dated 29th May 1874.

Royal Regiment of Artillery—Lieut-Col and Brevet Col Charles George Arbuthnot, C B to be Col, vice Frederick Alexander Campbell, C B, placed on the Supernumerary List, dated 1st July 1874.

Major G G Fulton, Staff Corps, is placed on general duty, Belgaum.

The C-in-C is placed to make the following appointments as a temporary measure:—

28th Regiment N I—Lieut Col J Miles, second in Command, to officiate as Commandant, Major L H Sitthorpe, officiating Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command, and Major J C D S Moray, S C, to officiate as Wing Officer in succession to Col Scott proceeding on furlough.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, August 5.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Consequent on the departure of Capt W Luckhardt, Actg Sub-Asst Comy Genl, First Class, to England, the following promotion in the Comst Dept is ordered, to have effect from 12th July 1874:—

Capt W Sanders, Actg Sub-Asst Comsy Genl, Second Class, to be Actg Sub-Asst Comsy Genl, First Class.

The services of the undermentioned Officer are placed temporarily at the disposal of Govt.—

Capt A Currie, 1st Light Cavalry.

During the absence of Capt Graham Mayne on temporary political employment, Capt Currie, of the 1st Light Cavalry, will act as Comdt of the Body Guard.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Cavalry—Lieut Col (Brev Col) William Warden Anderson to be Col with the Colonel's allowance from the 30th July 1874

Maj (Lieut Col in S C) William A hburner, Cadre 3rd Light Cavalry, to have the position of Lieut-Col and Maj (Brev Lieut-Col) James Blair, V C, Cadre 2nd L C to be Lieutenant-Colonel from the 30th July 1874, in succession to Anderson, promoted.

Cadre 3rd L C—Capt (Lieut-Col in S C) Ross Balfour Moore to have the position of Maj, and Lieut (Brev Capt) Henry Smith Daniell to be Capt, from the 30th July 1874, in succession to Ashburner, promoted and removed.

Cadre 2nd L C—Capt (Brev Lieut-Col) Henry Peter Sykes to be Maj, and Lieut (Brev Capt) Algernon Currie to be Capt, from the 30th July 1874, in succession to Blair, promoted.

Infantry—Lieut-Cols (Brev Cols) Edward Charles Beale and Henry Augustus Adams to be Colonels with the Col's allowance from the 30th July 1874.

Majs (Capts in S C) Henry Nicholas Reeves, Cadre 6th N I., William Thomas Brown, Cadre 5th N L I, Arthur Mark Shewell, Cadre Second Europeans, and George Mackenzie, Cadre Second Europeans, to have the position of Lieut-Col from the 30th July 1874, in succession to Beale, promoted.

Cadre 6th N I—Capt Henry John Stock (Staff Corps) to have the position of Maj from the 30th July 1874, vice Reeves, promoted and removed.

Cadre 5th N L I—Capt Robert Augustus Carew Hunt, to be Maj from the 30th July 1874, vice Brown, promoted and removed.

Cadre 2nd Euros—Capt William Samuel Seton (Staff C) to have the position of Maj from the 30th July 1874, vice Shewell, promoted and removed.

Capt Arthur Harvey Davis to be Maj from the 30th July 1874, vice Mackenzie, promoted and removed.

Infantry:—Maj (Capt in S C) Henry John Stock, Cadre 6th N I, to have the position of Lieut-Col, and Maj Robert Augustus Carew Hunt, Cadre 5th N. L. I., to be Lieut Col from the 30th July 1874, in succession to Beale, promoted.

Maj (Capt in S C) William Samuel Seton, Cadre 2nd Europeans to have the position of Lieut-Col, and Maj Arthur Harvey Davis, Cadre 2nd Europeans, to be Lieut Col, from the 30th July 1874, in succession to Adams, promoted.

Cadre 6th N I—Capt Charles Sheppey Sturt to be Maj from the 30th July 1874, vice Stock, promoted.

Cadre 5th N. L. I.—Capt [illegible] Macdonald Chambers to be Maj from the 30th July 1874, vice Hunt, promoted and removed.

The undermentioned officers, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieut Cols from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Staff Corps—Maj (Brevt Col) Alexander Carnegy [illegible] and Maj Gilbert Nicholetts, 27th July 1874.

The furlough to Europe for two years granted to Major (brevet Lieut-Col) G J Melliss S C, Ex Engr, Poona and Kirkee, is extended by one day without pay.

With reference to G G O No 119 of 1866, the number of grass-cutters in the Heavy Field Battery at Mhow is to be reduced from 5 to 3.

The services of Lieut J C Dobbs, 16th N I, and Probationer, Comst Dept, having ceased to be required consequent on the return of Lieut Col Clements on the 1st July from furlough, that officer is re-appointed in the Comst Dept from the 12th idem, to fill the vacancy caused by the departure of Capt Luckhardt to Europe on furlough or until further orders.

The following addition is authorized to be made to the scale of furniture for Lock Hospitals published in G G O No 9 of 1869.—"Privy Pans, as may be required.

Lieut J P C Neville, B S C is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

Lieut J J F Cumming, R A, Bengal Army, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Notification at page 621 the *Government Gazette* of 23rd ultimo, that Mr A Cowan held as substantive pro tem. the appointment of Asst Secy, Political and Educational Department, from 29th May to 8th June 1874, is hereby cancelled.

Col W W Anderson is re-appointed Political Agent in Kattywar from 30th ultimo until further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr A Shewan, Supy Asst Collr in the District of Poona, and Mr C H Jopp, Supy Asst Collr in the District of Nasick, are appointed Magsts of the Second Class.

Mr H C Mules, Supy Depy Collr in the District of Shikarpur, is appointed to be a Mag of the Third Class.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr A Taylor, Depy Collr of Salt Revenue, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

Mr F Turner, Cotton Inspr, Broach, is allowed three months' privilege leave of absence.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr W R Hamilton to be First Grade Depy Collr, vice Mr Nana Morojee.

Mr E T Richardson to be Dist Depy Collr of Dharwar, and to act as Hoozoor Depy Collr of Nasik.

Mr Balcrustna Deorao to act as District Depy Collr of Dharwar.

Mr J C Anding to be Asst to the Revenue Comr, N D.

Mr J A Guerin to be Depy Collr of the Third Grade, and to act as District Depy Collr of Belgam during the absence of Mr Sadasew Moreshwar, or until further orders.

The appointment of Mr Babajee Falajee to act as District Depy Collr of Belaum, is hereby cancelled.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Messrs M Ragunath and C Wilkinson respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Cotton Inspr for Khandesh and the Deccan in the forenoon of the 20th ultimo.

Mr J G Moore, Actg Collr of Khandesh, is allowed one month's privilege leave of absence, from such date in the month of Aug next as he may avail himself of it.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	Aug. 7	3-30 P.M.	5 P.M.
Kurrachee	„ 8	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	„ 12	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	„ 22	3-30 P.M.	No after packet
China	„ 10	3-30 P.M.	
Mauritius and Reunion	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamer of the P. and O. S. N. Company leaves Bombay every Friday during the season.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 2-30 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 1 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 1 and 3 P.M. on payment of an additional fee [illegible]. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late Letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect [illegible]

[illegible]

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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BIRTHS.

GRIMLEY.—July 30th, at 11, Chowringhee, the wife of Mr. W. H. Grimley, C.S., of a daughter.

NICHOLSON.—August 1st, at "Douglas Castle," Ennore, the wife of Edward Nicholson, Esq., of a son.

DEATH.

DAILY.—August 4th, at Black Town, Mary Ermeline, the beloved infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Daily, aged 2 years, 10 months and 16 days.

YACKJEE.—July 31st, at Calcutta, Beatrice Maude, the beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John P. Yackjee,—aged 10 months and 28 days.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 7, 1874.

PARLIAMENT seems to have found time, in the closing days of the Session, to devote a good deal of attention to Indian business. There have been brisk discussions and divisions in the House of Commons on the Indian Council Bill, the new Mail Contract, and the Budget; and, though the results of these debates cannot be regarded as in all respects satisfactory, it is nevertheless clear that outside opinion on matters affecting the administration of India is beginning to have considerable weight with members of Parliament and even with Cabinet Ministers. Thus, for instance, the Indian Council Bill has been reduced within reasonable dimensions by successive concessions, the last and most important of which is the pledge given by Sir Stafford Northcote, on behalf of Lord Salisbury, that Lord Northbrook shall be consulted before any Public Works Minister is appointed. This tardy recognition of the Viceroy's claim to be supreme in his own Council seals the doom, we imagine, of Sir Richard Strachey. We quoted not long ago a story of the way in which Lord Wellesley ridiculed Lord Cornwallis for advising him, when he had been appointed Governor General, if ever he found himself in any difficulty at Calcutta, just to "*send for Barlow*." The brothers Strachey were the "Barlow" of poor Lord Mayo; and the self-reliant man who is now Viceroy is no more likely than Lord Wellesley would have been to send for them in order that they may teach him how to govern the country. It is a relief, at all events, haunted by th[illegible] to one's mind to be no longer termination of the dread of a Strachey revival. The arrangements for the controversy about the revised [illegible] so satisfactory. The Conservative Ministry appears to be strong enough at present to carry through Parliament any measure it chooses to give its sanction to, but we certainly expected that, after Sir S. Northcote's admission, made to the deputation of merchants that waited on him the other day, of the expediency of giving the subject further consideration, more than 23 members of the House of Commons would have been found willing to vote against the unconditional acceptance of the P. and O. Company's terms. Still, it is by no means a slight advantage gained to have secured the discussion of the contract at home; and we venture to prophesy that the new agreement will be subjected to revision long before 1880.

The debate on the Indian Budget seems to have taken a wider range and to have brought up a larger number of speakers than usual. We shall look with impatience for the report of the "acrimonious discussion" between Mr. Grant Duff and Sir Seymour Fitzgerald regarding the cost of the "country house" at Poona. Sir Seymour must have jumped at the opportunity of paying off some old grudges against the late Under-Secretary to India; and, as he can hardly have defended himself in respect of the cost of Gunnesh Khind except by throwing the blame of all the extravagance of which we have heard so much on his predecessor, Sir Bartle Frere, we may hope to see a very pretty quarrel between the two ex-Governors of Bombay. This, however, was only an episode of the debate, which was remarkable chiefly for the important declaration made by Lord G. Hamilton of the principles of Lord Salisbury's financial policy. Nothing can be more sound, it turns out, than the financial creed of a Secretary of State who has been wrongly supposed to be meditating the expenditure of at least 100 millions sterling on projects of doubtful ability and certain commercial failure. What reasonable man can offer the slightest objection to principles which affirm that all public works in India which will not pay interest on construction must be constructed out of the revenue of the year, and that any money the Indian Government may wish to borrow for the purpose of constructing works which it is supposed will be profitable must be raised by loan in India? But is it not odd that this policy of only borrowing money for works that will pay should be announced as [illegible]

[illegible]

precarious a revenue as that derived from opium; for, if this part of the income of India be treated as exceptional, the Government ought to feel the greatest hesitation in increasing the debt of the country. Unless, therefore, the reference to the desire of the Secretary of State "to equalize the incidence of taxation" be interpreted to mean that more money will be taken from the taxpayers—and we do not suppose that it has any such signification—we are at a loss to understand from what source Lord Salisbury intends to derive the funds without which he will certainly find it very difficult to construct the tanks and canals which are to save the land from famine.

AMONG the passengers who sail from Bombay for Europe to-day are M. Victor de Lesseps and Mr. A. Stuart, who during a six months' sojourn in various parts of Northern India have been collecting materials to throw light on the commercial prospects of the proposed overland railway from India to Europe by way of Russia. These pioneers of what seems to be at present the most likely to be carried out of all the through lines that have been planned or suggested have visited the Punjaub, Sind, and Cashmere, and have busied themselves in examining the nature of the country, obtaining statistics of trade with Central Asia, and holding conferences with English officials and merchants who could give them information about the various routes and passes across the frontier. Acting on the advice of the Government of India, which warned them that in the present temper of the Afghans it was extremely improbable the scheme of a through railway would meet with favour at Cabul, they have not themselves attempted to go beyond the British frontier; and we believe that their conversations with Sir D. Forsyth and Mr. Shaw have inclined them to think the route through Yarkand will be preferable to any other. At all events, they are far from discouraged by the results of their enterprise, and their report to the European committee will probably be to the effect that the through line is practicable enough and may even be commercially successful, if plenty of money is forthcoming to pay the first cost of construction. The report circulated in some of the home papers that M. de Lesseps has abandoned his scheme for a line to India in favour of one to China is quite untrue. He is still bent on carrying out the project he placed before Prince Gortschakoff and Lord Granville last year; and Russia, for her part, has taken it up in earnest. The construction of the important extension from Samara to Orenburg will probably, according to the Berlin correspondent of the *Times*, be begun "before the first snow," and we shall be surprised if the survey of the line to Tashkent be not completed before the end of next year. It will be for England to say if she will still do nothing while Russia perfects her system of railway communications throughout Central Asia.

DR. GEORGE SMITH, who has been detained in Bombay for a week through the delay in the transport of baggage on the interrupted G. I. P. Railway, leaves India by to-day's mail steamer. We observed, with some surprise, that our contemporaries on the other side of India let Dr. Smith come away from Calcutta without saying a single word in recognition of services which no passing difference of opinion on a question of State policy should have been allowed to obscure. One of them, however, has since had the good taste to publish some remarks by a correspondent, which, though complimentary, are not undeserved, on the work done by Dr. Smith in this country for nearly a quarter of a century as Editor of the *Friend of India* and correspondent of the *Times*. We fully concur in the spirit of an *éloge* in which Dr. Smith's character is thus described:—

> Frank, fearless, sanguine; of quick apprehensions and strong tenacity of opinion; throwing himself into public questions with an *élan* and freshness very rare in India; loving the clash of literary conflict better than the sweet amenities and namby-pambies of gingerbread journalism; despising all half views and measures; it was not possible that such a man should pass through the ordeal which was his, without encountering, it may even be provoking, criticism and hostility. At no trouble to correct unfriendly mistakes and misrepresentations, persuaded that his arguments were right or wrong, sound or unsound, in themselves that the principles advocated, the cause pleaded, would not suffer by the buzzing of flies, or the vilification of opponents, he fought what he held to be the forward course boldly and resolutely. Not even the temptation, and few but press writers know the keenness of the temptation of throwing an assailant, of convicting him of folly out of his own mouth, was permitted to interfere with a conviction which had some of its roots in pride and self-esteem.

Perhaps the highest praise that could be bestowed on Dr. Smith as a journalist is to say that, succeeding as he did so brilliant a writer as Meredith Townsend (now of the *Spectator*), he succeeded in not merely sustaining but enlarging the reputation of the *Friend of India*. For many years that journal, under his editorial care, held the unquestioned leadership of the press of India. Of late years, the growing in[illegible] the *Friend* of a good deal of the almost exclusive political authority it enjoyed in less busy times; and during Dr. Smith's absence in England two years ago the paper was nearly ruined by the writings of Mr. Routledge, the acting editor. Since Dr. Smith came out again, he has redeemed the character of the paper, and, we trust, improved its prospects. He took, in our opinion, the wrong side about the Famine, and some of his telegrams to the *Times* on that subject seemed to us quite indefensible; but he has shown, throughout the discussion, all his old literary vigour and vivacity, and India can ill spare so ready, accomplished, and lively a journalist. On general questions of Indian policy our own views are mostly in accord with those of Dr. Smith; and we think the best work he has done in India has been his earnest, able, and unwearied advocacy of the rightful claim of Indian cultivators to be set free, by long leases and low assessments, from the harassing and impolitic exactions of the State-landlord. Dr. Smith goes home to undertake the editorship of the *Edinburgh Daily Review*, a Free Church paper which has had many clever editors but has never hitherto done much good. We are afraid Dr. Smith will find it a very up-hill fight to compete with the *Scotsman*—a paper which all the religious people in Scotland abuse for its irreverence, but make a point of reading for its wit—but at any rate we wish him well in his new career, and are sorry that he is lost henceforth to the press of India.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

THE Republic of Siberia has appointed a gentleman to act as Consul in Bombay, so says a contemporary, and the English Government has actually sanctioned the appointment. We do not hear, however, that the Government of the Czar of all the Russias has signified its consent [illegible] to the [illegible] of such a [illegible] a Republic in Siberia [illegible] we trust our Government has not been rash enough to recognize this new State in such a decided manner as actually to allow a representative to reside here. We trust he will immediately be ordered to return to Siberia, or given up to the tender mercies of the Russian police. It has been suggested to us that the new Consul is to represent the [illegible]

[illegible]

Serjeant that, while at the Bar, he had frequently preferred that cases in which he was engaged should be tried by common instead of special jurors. Mr. Serjeant Atkinson again expressed his gratitude for the improvement in a state of things over which he had himself been accustomed to lament; and the Judge reinforcing his own views at this point, the Serjeant respectfully but firmly declined to give way; so he concluded a rather amusing rencontre with the solemn declaration that during his experience as Deputy Recorder at Manchester and in other capacities he had met with some of the most stupid and incapable of juries; but his experience in Bombay led him to the unalterable belief that Bombay juries were the worst of all. It is due to the learned Serjeant to add that he spoke more in sorrow than in anger, and seemed much affected at having to pass so severe a censure upon a considerable class of his fellow-subjects.

THE MALABAR HILL CATASTROPHE.

EARLY yesterday morning the work of removing the vast heap of *débris* accumulated in front of the building was resumed; but the search, which is being rigorously prosecuted for the body of the unfortunate maistree, which is supposed to be still lying buried in the ruins, has hitherto proved fruitless. A portion of the roof of the left-hand walls was momentarily expected to collapse; and in order to safely proceed with the work, it was found necessary to prop this up with wooden posts. Notwithstanding these precautions, it was not without much anxiety that the workmen engaged in the work. The broken and dilapidated portions of the first storey have been pulled down by the officers of the Municipality and several of the police. What is now left of both wings of the house stand out in ghastly relief, exposing countless decayed beams and rafters, and exhibiting evidences of the rotten condition of the structure, and ominously threatening at every moment to fall and bury in its ruins the large number of men and women engaged in clearing away the rubbish. The quantity of *débris* is perhaps so considerable that we conceive it will be some time before it can entirely be removed. A telegram was received from Poona the day before yesterday, expressing His Excellency the Governor's deep regret at the catastrophe in the following terms:—"Please convey to family of Narayen Vasodeo, his Excellency's deep sympathy with them for their bereavement." As a mark of respect to the memory of the lamented Mr. Narayen Vasudeojee, Mr. Ravenscroft, the Acting Municipal Commisisoner, yesterday ordered the Municipal Offices to be closed at 2 P. M. In the course of yesterday hundreds of the principal inhabitants of Bombay, Englishmen, Parsees, and Mahomedans, as well as Hindoos, paid visits of condolence to Mr. Narayen's family. The visitors were received by Mr. Rughoonath Narayen and other intimate friends and connections of Mr. Narayen. A mourning so general and so sincere has never before, we believe, been witnessed in this city.

Two of the men taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital on Wednesday went away again after their wounds were dressed. There is a third case still remaining in hospital, and we are happy to say he is coming round nicely, and will soon be able to leave.

BISMARCK'S WOULD-BE ASSASSIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The *Home News* of July 17th, received by the mail steamer yesterday, alluding to the attempted assassination of Prince Bismarck by Kullman, the Magdeburgh cooper, has the following sentence:—"Unfortunately, ever since the day when witty Father Paul Sarpi,—the famous antagonist of the Jesuits, and who was stabbed, but not mortally, by an undetected assassin,—murmured as the dagger was plucked from his wound,—'Stilo Romano,' Ultramontanism has had to suffer morally, for any attempt made by an insane Papist on the life of a Protestant."

Now quotations are valueless if not accurate, and there is a certain classical turn in Fra Paolo Sarpi's exact exclamation, which is well worth preserving. Researches into the archives of the Venetian Republic have brought many interesting historical facts to light, and on this very point, the attempted assassination of Fra Paolo (the Venetian), the evidence as to who the assassin was is very clear. The bravo turned out to be a Scotchman, who frequented the English Embassy at Venice, and who passed by the name of "Giovanni Florentino Figliolo de Paolo." This we have on the authority of Sir Henry Watton, the English Ambassador to Venice from James the 1st of England, who on the 15th October 1607 told it to Doge Donato. The suspicions of the wounded friar himself were well shown by his exclamation, "Agnosco stylum curiae [illegible] was extracted from [illegible] showed him the dagger which preserved in the Correr Museum, [illegible] amples, and is still [illegible] Venice. The story of Paul the Venetian [illegible] Venetians Il terribile Fratre,—the terrible Friar, so called by the [illegible] is one of the most interesting in the history of thought of mankind. What the friar wished the free [illegible] complish, and what he aimed at in all his writings and disputes with some of the cleverest writers of the day on the side of the Roman Church, was the *emancipation of civil society from priestly thraldom*. The battle he began against Ultramontanism under the auspices of the Venetian Republic is still being fought out in many communities, and notably at the present time it is being carried on by that iron prince, the German Chancellor Bismarck. The object of the German Chancellor and the German Government is to make and maintain the law of Germany supreme in all civil and educational matters over the laws of Rome within the German Empire. The object of that noble Venetian citizen, Friar Paul, was to make the laws of Venice supreme within its own territory over Papal aggression and ecclesiastical encroachment. He was the Republic's great champion and asserter of its civil liberty and the supremacy of its civil law. All honour to the man, friar though he was, indeed ten times more honour to him on that account, and to any other of his class who prefer loyalty to their humanity, rather than loyalty to their tonsure. All honour also to Prince Bismarck and the German Emperor, who in their present struggle with the Papal power also prefer the abiding interests of humanity to the interests of the select few who were born in or have obtained the purple. Ultramontanism I take to be the complete prostration of the soul and mind of man to the absolute and unconditional authority of the priesthood in matters of faith and belief. A system in fact utterly destructive of all that is highest in the moral nature, in the intellectual freedom, and in the political freedom of mankind.

THE DOG RIOT OF 1831.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your article yesterday on the late Mahomedan riots, you make a passing allusion to the Dog Riots. In reference to these I have gathered a few particulars from a gentleman who was then in the prime of life, but who is now nearly ninety years old, and seems to remember all the incidents in connection with the riot. It appears that in April and May 1831 [illegible] in dogs was most rampant, and the police authorities [illegible]

[illegible]

patrol the principal streets in Bombay. When the troops arrived in the town, the streets were deserted and presented a naked appearance. In the evening the troops were ordered to their barracks at Colaba. It appears, however, that some scuffle had ensued between the police and the natives; but there was nothing more serious than a mere street row. In the Ordnance Department, and Gunpowder Works, the labourers absented themselves only for a day; and Captain Sinclair, of the former department, went from his office with a naked sword, and brought down his workpeople from the Esplanade without any difficulty; and so did [illegible] the Stevenson of the Powder Works. So it appears [illegible] Colonel was hardly any necessity for calling o[illegible]ars that there Hence the case of the recent riots fal[illegible]t the military of 1831; besides the period of ti[illegible]s far wide of that events occurred should be kep[illegible]e at which the two considering the propriety or [illegible] prominently in view in military. [illegible]otherwise of calling out the

If I gather any mo[illegible] particulars about the so-called riot of 1831, I shall [illegible] be happy to communicate them to you.

5th August.

M. E. R.

THE NEW RETIRING SCHEME FOR COLONELS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—One of the most singular and noticeable features in the administration of the Indian Empire is the amount of wrong which is so often perpetrated against the officers of the army, to say nothing of the amount of stultification to which the Government expose themselves by the fitful measures which they resolve upon taking from time to time as measures of *State Policy*. In the autumn of A. D. 1872, a compulsory Retiring order for officers was issued, but which was not carried out until March or April 1873, and a number were selected to be brought under that order. Such as could command interest or influence, without any meritorious services whatever to back them, *as is well known*, were EXEMPTED *after being summoned* to retire; others, who had to fight their own battles, unsupported and unassisted, on the score of long and meritorious service (both regimental and staff), were told that their doom was irrevocable, and they are now labouring under the effects of the bitter pill thus administered to them by a paternal Government.

Now, in the spring of 1874 (mark the interval, which is only 12 months or so,) out comes another Retiring scheme, offering far more liberal terms to a fixed number of colonels, but without offering a word of comfort, or holding out a ray of hope to those that were brought under the operation of the compulsory ruling of 1872. Now let me ask, how is it possible for the Government to justify such a line of policy? Can the positive breach of faith it involves be justified on any fair or reasonable grounds? Considering the enormous length of time it generally takes to mature measures of this character, can it be believed that the idea of the new scheme did not exist in the minds of the authorities 12 months ago when the compulsory Retiring order was promulgated, and its victims secured *to the paltry pecuniary advantage of the State*?

It is not too late even now for the Government to set itself right with its faithful officers, and nothing will redound more to its honour or credit than to make an honest endeavour to wipe out the wrong that has been done, by extending to the officers, who were *guillotined* under the compulsory order of 1872, the advantages of the Retiring scheme now put forth.

FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT CŒLUM.

Bombay, 5th August.

AUTHORIZED WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—While perusing a letter from Dr. Blaney in your to-day's issue, we take this opportunity to lay some facts before the public and the Government. We see that Dr. Blaney has full knowledge about the f[illegible] of the bad management of the weights and measu[illegible] Dr. Blaney has pointed out different tricks. We say we are not contented with them; but we add that there are innumerable tricks played, which should not be tolerated by the fair and just British Government; and which will be pointed out to a Commission, if Government be kind enough to appoint one, as our Doctor has advised. And we urge more earnestly to the Government to open the ears to hear our most paining and ruinous complaint for which we cry for years together.

We hope that Government will give ear and earliest attention to this most important and valuable subject. The public is deprived of the exact quantity of grain to which they are entitled, injustice is done and heavy losses are suffered to both the wholesale and retail dealers, while a certain monopoly makes a profit by it; public lose a great deal, while merchants are ruined, who try to get some profit by legitimate means. Suppose a poor merchant or labourer buy a bag, he loses his profit in measure and makes the balance equal, while he puts his trouble in vain. We think that Government officers, also in Bunder, are unable to find the correctness of the grain measure when they measure grain for duty. At present some merchants keep from one to ten measures in their godown on Bunder, all of different size; and, after looking at the face of the purchaser, they will make use of any of such measures as will render them profit by deceitful trick.

We doubt very little about the negligence of the police. We ask, dear Mr. Editor, as police detectives are so competent as to get highest honours from the Government, while for a simple thing they can't protect the interest of Government, the merchants, and the public. We are very much surprised for such a competent police in the metropolis mercantile city of Bombay. The civilized public of Bombay will be willing to have good systematic measures for them preferred by [illegible] assistance Commission, while they must have Government [illegible] We end our all their good aims. our well-wisher [illegible] long letter, after giving thanks to for the length of this [illegible] Doctor. Excuse us, Mr. Editor, make room in your valuable [illegible]ortant letter, and you will Government and the public. [illegible] journal for the good of the

D. & G.

THE INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL MATCH.

O PATRIA! what a power thou art! Thou [illegible] men brave all dangers for love of thee, and makest causest the members of the Bombay Football Club [illegible] muster in, if not large at least respectable, number[illegible] at the sound of thy name.

> "Who would not bleed with transports for his country,
> Tear every tender passion from his heart,
> And greatly die to make a people happy?"

O Patria! thou compellest——but enough!—this high horse is difficult to ride. The fact is that for some weeks past the Bombay Football Club has been dwindling down in a manner sufficient to draw tears from a granite obelisk, but last night, when the international game was to be played, according to announcement, there trooped upon the field of battle many a warrior ready to do or die, and the Football Club looked itself again.

Tennent commanded the Scotch forces, and [illegible] henchman, Wyer, to loo[illegible] ter-back, Boddam to [illegible]-quarter-back, [illegible]

[illegible]

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PARLIAMENTARY.

THE PUBLIC WORSHIP REGULATION BILL.

LONDON, 5TH AUGUST.

The Archbishop of Canterbury's Bill has passed the House of Commons. Lord Penzance has accepted the judgeship.

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

During a discussion to-day in the Commons Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Disraeli both said, that although tranquillity at present prevails in Europe, influences exist indicating great troubles sooner or later, and that among these Spanish affairs were prominent.

The Hon. Mr. Bourke, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replying to a question, said that no power contemplates an armed intervention in Spain which, he said, would be discouraged.

THE INDIAN MAIL CONTRACT.

The Commons have confirmed the Peninsular and Oriental Company's Mail Contract, and rejected Mr. Rathbone's amendment for a postponement by 145 to 23 votes.

DEBATE ON THE INDIAN BUDGET.

LONDON, 4TH AUGUST.

In the House of Commons Lord George Hamilton, in explaining the main features of the Indian Budget, said that the most important point in connection therewith was the expenditure on Public Works Extraordinary. He said that Government had come to the conclusion that provision must be made against the recurrence of famine. By opening up communications and promoting irrigation there would always be food enough in India for the people of India. The Secretary of State, he said, insists on the three principles,—"That no public works be constructed out of borrowed money with the exception of those paying interest upon construction; that all other works are to be constructed out of the year's revenue; and that if any money is to be borrowed it must be raised in India." The increase on excise and salt proves the soundness of the revenue, and the guiding principles of the Marquis of Salisbury, he stated, were to trust as little as possible to the opium revenue, to equalize the incidence of taxation and to shape a tariff so as to encourage trade to the utmost. He warmly eulogised the completeness of Lord Northbrook's preparations, and the zeal displayed by his subordinates, and concluded by expressing his conviction that the devoted labours of the English officials during the famine would produce a permanent effect on public opinion in India.

Mr. Fawcett expressed his confidence in Lord Northbrook and Sir Richard Temple, but insisted that the critical state of finance called for the exercise of careful thrift.

Mr. Forsyth, viewing possible trouble in the north of India, dwelt on the necessity of caution in commencing public works, lest the resources of India should be wasted in time of peace. He recommended the modification of the stamp duties and threw some doubts on the beneficial working of the competitive system in the Civil Service.

Mr. Grant Duff concurred in what had been said, but an allusion made by him to the excessive expenditure on the *country house* at Poona provoked an acrimonious discussion with Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, who considered the state of the finances to be satisfactory.

THE INDIAN COUNCIL BILL.

The India Councils Bill has passed through Committee. Sir Stafford Northcote announced that the Marquis of Salisbury would make no appointment under the Bill until the Viceroy had been consulted, and that there was no intention of making a place for any particular person, the sole object in view being to concentrate responsibility, to develop the resources of India, and to control expenditure.

LONDON, 6TH AUGUST.

In the House of Commons last night the Hon. Mr. Bourke, in reply to a question from Mr. Jenkins, said that he believed the Egyptian Government could legally enforce a coal tax at Port Said and Suez.

Mr. Bourke also announced that the Sultan of Zanzibar had intimated his wish to visit England, for which Her Majesty's pleasure was awaited.

The Benchers of Gray's Inn have disbenched Dr. Kenealy on account of some libellous articles which he had written and published in the *Englishman*.

OBITUARY—General Tombs and General Williams.

FRANCE.

PARIS, 6TH AUGUST.

The Assembly has been prorogued; the Government has ordered redoubled vigilance on the Spanish frontier.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, 6TH AUGUST.

The s.s. Hydaspes, with outward Indian mails, left for Bombay at 3 o'clock this morning.

The s.s. Indus left for Galle and Calcutta at 11 A.M. to-day.

LONDON, 4TH AUGUST, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet but unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollers, 5 5/16d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet with little inquiry.

7 lbs. Shirtings	7s.
8½ lbs. do	8s. 6d.
40's Mule Twist	1s. 0½d.
3 per cent. Consols, for account	92¼
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	99¼
Bar Silver	58¼

The s.s. Australia has passed through the Suez Canal-Arrival—Stanley.

Departure for Bombay, via Suez Canal—Paraense.

N. B.—This telegram was delayed in transmission.

LONDON, 5TH AUGUST.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollers, 5 5-16d.

3 per cent. Consols, for account	92¼
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	99
Bar Silver	58 3-16.

The sum of £50,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

The s.s. Parana has passed through the Suez Canal. Arrival—Taranaki.

Departure for Bombay, via Suez Canal—Riga.

DISASTROUS FLOODS IN THE SIND FRONTIER DISTRICTS.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

JACOBABAD, 5TH AUGUST.

Heavy floods here. Out of two thousand five hundred square miles in Sind frontier districts only about twenty-five are not flooded. Towns and villages have been washed away. Jacobabad town and camp are in danger. The whole of the Frontier Field Force are out, making bunds day and night.

COLONEL W. W. ANDERSON has been re-appointed Political Agent in Kattywar from the 25th ultimo until further orders.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA, the Commander-in-Chief of India, arrived at Allahabad on Sunday night, and was to have left for Cawnpore on Wednesday evening.

BOTH the Jumna and Ganges rivers, the *Pioneer* tells us, have risen considerably within the last few days, the latter in many places overflowing its banks. The whole of the race-course at Allahabad is under water.

MESSRS. LLOYD AND CHESHYRE'S Indian Tea Report tells us that the total quantity of Indian tea imported from the 1st of January to the 30th of June this year was 6,649,000lbs. as against 8,046,000lbs. imported during the same period of last year.

THREE seamen of H. M. S. Glasgow, who deliberately shot at and wounded five natives at Trincomalie the other day, have been sentenced to one year's imprisonment with hard labour. The gun was loaded with shot, and the injuries inflicted were slight.

AFTER a very close race with Babu Shama Charan Sarkar, Mr. A. Phillips, barrister-at-law, has been selected as Tagore Law Professor of the Calcutta University, for the ensuing year. Mr. Phillips will, we understand, select as the subject of his lectures, Indian Land-tenures.

THE eight hundred plants of Assam tea planted in the cinchona plantation in the island of Jamaica, four years ago, have grown with great luxuriance, and have already become naturalized. Samples of tea of superior quality, it is said, have been manufactured by a coolie who had been employed at Assam.

UNDER instructions from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India, it is notified, that no communication from any individual resident in this Presidency can be considered by Her Majesty or by Her Majesty's Government which is not transmitted through the prescribed channel, viz., that of His Excellency the Governor in Council.

THE Officiating District Engineer, South Canara, reports the destruction of three bridges and injury to three more, in consequence of a severe storm on the road between Mangalore and Mercara on the 7th July. In thirty-six hours 14 inches 89 cents. of rain fell, completely flooding several of the tributaries of the Neitravathy river.

THE Nova Scotian barque Nenuphar, arrived in harbour yesterday, experienced extremely bad weather at the commencement of her voyage from Liverpool and had to seek shelter in West Loch—Tarbert—Harris, one of the Hebrides, till April 11th, when she resumed her voyage and had good weather all the way with fine monsoon on the coast. She left Liverpool March 26.

WE recorded on Wednesday a heavy downpour of rain at Cherapoonjee; we now learn that from the 1st January to the 9th July the total rainfall there had been [illegible] inches. The average annual rainfall at this station is 452 inches. The heaviest rainfall on record was that of 18[illegible] when the register recorded [illegible] of 805 inches, of which 366 inches fell in the month of July alone.

THE Eighteenth Annual Exhibition of the Bengal Photographic Society will be held in February next, and will remain open for a month. The Exhibition will, as usual, be open to all good photographs, contributed by members of the Society, and by photographers resident out of India, and taken within the previous two years. Photographs intended for exhibition must be delivered to the Secretary on or before the 15th January.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing to the Allahabad paper from Mhow, tells us that up to the 26th of last month the weather had been favourable in Malwa. Since that date, however, rain has been falling heavily. The river at Kissengunge also had risen 21 feet on the night of Sunday last week. Considerable damage to buildings, especially in the city of Indore and to the standing crops, was the result. Holkar's railway also suffered, but happily to no great extent

THE American barque Victor, Captain Pond, arrived here shortly before midnight of the 5th after a rapid passage from New York via Algoa Bay. She reports the British ships Baldovan and Pegasus from Bombay at Port Elizabeth, having put in with rudder-heads gone, the effect of severe weather between Mauritius and the Cape. The Victor left New York April 16, arrived at Port Elizabeth June 16, sailed thence July 8, and arrived here, as stated, in 61 days from N.Y. to Algoa Bay, and 28 thence to Bombay. Her cargo is "notions."

THE *Madras Mail* tells us that Brigadier-General Crawford Cooke left Madras on Monday in the steamer Oriental for Waltair, where he will take command of the Northern Division of the Madras Army, in succession to Brigadier-General Selby, whose period of service will terminate on the 14th September next. There is a rumour that Brigadier General Woods will, in the event of Major-General Blake going away on leave and Major-General Richard Hamilton succeeding him at Hyderabad, be appointed to the command of the Burmah Division.

IN his speech on the opening of the Cape Parliament on the 27th May, the Governor announced that the revenue of the colony had been increased during the past year by upwards of £300,000. His Excellency also stated that it was the intention of Government to propose to Parliament the construction of upwards of 800 miles of railway, in different directions, at an estimated cost of between four and five millions of pounds, and he anticipated that the current revenue will be sufficient to pay the interest upon the necessary loans without resort to additional taxation.

REFERRING to some observations of the Bombay Government relative to the destruction of snakes a weekly writer says:—"It has announced that it will continue to pay the present rewards for killing these noxious reptiles, but as it does not desire to make their destruction profitable, as an occupation, it will not sanction any increase of those rewards. I should have thought it would have been as plain as a pike-staff that the giving of rewards for snakes killed accidentally would be futile as a means of diminishing their numbers; and that, if their extermination is a desideratum, it must be desirable to make it profitable for people to go in search of them. But this is only one of many things as plain as a pike-staff which the Government of Bombay does not see."

IN the course of his recent review of Buddhist chronology, Professor Weber gives a gentle admonition to the Government of India and its archæological surveyor, Major-General Cunningham. He complains of the comparatively small results which have been achieved in reproducing those numerous Asoka inscriptions that are to be found on rocks, and on ancient temples and other relics scattered throughout the country. The publication of these inscriptions, says the Professor, is a debt of honour—*ehrenpflicht*—which can hardly be shirked by a European Government of India. No doubt this and many another scientific sins of omission or commission would speedily be atoned for, if only the Council of India were in Berlin instead of London, and Weber,—or any other German orientalist,—stepped into the shoes of Major-General Cunningham.

Noblesse oblige. The Government of Bombay has determined to be very polite to the Hon. Munguldas Nathubhai, C.S.I. In acknowledging the receipt of his letter, dated the 13th inst., Mr. Nugent, Acting Under-Secretary to Government, is directed to inform him that His Excellency the Governor is pleased to accept his resignation of office as an additional member of his Council for making Laws and Regulations. At the same time Mr. Nugent is desired to convey to the retiring legislator the thanks of His Excellency for the consideration which has prompted him to anticipate the expiration of his term of office. Mr. Nugent proceeds:—"Government cannot allow your prolonged connection with the Legislative Council to come to a close, without expressing the strong sense it entertains of the attention to business and devotion to the interests of the public by which your career has been strongly marked."

WHILE we have from time to time accounts of the doings of the H. M. S. Challenger, we hear almost nothing of the Tuscarora, a ship sent out by the United States Government for the survey of the North Pacific Ocean. In a recent report of surveys made between San Diego, California, and Yokohama, we learn that some 73 casts were made, the deepest being in 3,287 fathoms, or about 3 miles and three-quarters. Also that after the ocean bed is reached near San Diego, it descends till the deepest part is reached nearer the cost of Asia than America. A range of submarine mountains, submerged probably by some volcanic disturbances, was found west of the Hawaiian Island. Marcus Island lies directly in this range and is conjectured to be the apex of the highest mountain. Some of these submerged mountains are over 12,000 feet in height. Piano wire was used in making the soundings and also a patent reel invented by Sir William Thomson.

THE following is an extract from the Ladakh Official Diary for the week ending July 20th:—"The trader entrusted with a portion of the Mission baggage has arrived, but the baggage has not yet come in. He was delayed in Yarkand, awaiting the return of the Dadkhwah from Kashgar to obtain his radhari. He reports things to be quiet in Yarkand, though there were rumours of the movement of troops to the north-east frontier; he thinks it may only be the ordinary relief. The late envoy, Sayad Yakub Khan, with Sayad Alwar Khan are said to be arranging for their departure from Yarkand. Carpets are being made in Khotan to be brought as presents. A large amount of goods have arrived from India, chiefly *via* Kulu. Among the merchants is one returning from Mecca with a large quantity of superior tea purchased in Bombay for the use of the Ameer and his court. The man who is taking up the envoy's baggage from Leh has written back for carriage. The Mission horses are quite unfit for the work, not having been allowed proper rest at Leh before commencing the return journey.

A NEW life-boat for the Outer Light-ship (built in H. M's Dockyard) was tested yesterday in the presence of Captain Searle, Master Attendant, and Mr. Corke, First Assistant. She is built, double, of pine and teak, straight sheer, and diagonal, with air-tight bolster sides, and compartments at each end after the principle of "Forrest" of Limehouse. She is not a *self*-righter, but is easily righted by her crew. Eleven men failed to turn her over by standing on her gunwale and using their best endeavours, but an additional three turned the scale and over she went, floating keel up. When righted the fourteen got into her and she floated with her thwarts level with the water and was soon baled out. She both pulls and sails well, and is in all respects a good job. A nautical gentleman, who sends us this information, observes:—If the department wish her a long life let them order the old plan of davits amidships to be reverted to. Thirty odd years' experience has proved it the best, and all nautical men know that seas have a *penchant* for running up a ship's quarters; and the further outboard boats or anything else project the sooner of course they dip. The old davits were hinged, and brought the boats half inboard.

THE *Indian Observer*:—Sir Richard Temple is still full of life and energy. He has been staying a day or two at Monghyr, after his trip up the Gunduck river. He was to have left for Goalundo, in his yacht, on Thursday last, and is expected to arrive there to-day, *en route* to Dacca. Locomotion is his *forte*. When in the Central Provinces, he is said to have principally distinguished himself by his long journeys on horseback, which enabled him to compose, from personal observation, most picturesque reports of the progress and prosperity of the districts through which he galloped. That happy trait of his has been of peculiar service in the famine-district. Wherever he came and saw, there he conquered. At his approach, the imprisoned rupees—anticipating speedy release—danced for joy in the Government treasuries; the Government golahs opened wide their hospitable doors; hungry crowds prostrated themselves before his horse's hoofs, and scrambled for the Government grain which was strewn, in lieu of flowers, in his triumphal path. Small wonder if, in the pride and excitement of such moments, he rose high in his stirrups, and sighed, like Alexander, for the divine honours which the multitude seemed prepared to award him. Calm be his well-earned slumbers, and may no hideous visions of resuscitated income-taxes or national bankruptcies haunt his pillow!

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. DELHI, Captain George Lee, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the English mail and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr J Wheatley.
Major Hollenton, R A.
Miss Barclay.
Miss A Barclay.
Master Barclay.
Lieutenant Cumming.
Lieutenant Neville.
Mr Q W Bourne.
Mr & Mrs Dunkerley.
Mrs Innes & child.
Mr Moung Bhaon.
Mr Moung Bhalat.

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr J P Grant.
Mr & Mrs J D Smithe.
Mr D E McCracken.
Mr W Mackenzie.
Mr A Mackenzie.
Mr S Hammick.
Mr Nugent Daniell.
A Lady & Gentleman.
Lieutenant C A Mercer.
Mr J A Boyd.
Dr S C Mackenzie.
Major Mead, R E.
Mr Charles Walton.
Mr G B Barton.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mr Victor Lesseps.
Mr Stuart.

FOR VENICE.

Mr & Mrs H Browne.
Dr & Mrs George Smith & two infants.
Mr T Ormiston.
Colonel A Prichard.
Colonel and Mrs Michell.
Dr A Atkins.

FOR MALTA—Major Forster.

FOR ADEN.

Corporal Howell.
Three deck passengers.

THE LATE HON'BLE NARAYEN VASUDEO.

THE vernacular newspapers of Bombay yesterday paid a unanimous tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased gentleman.

The *Jam-i-Jamshed* says—The catastrophe which occurred yesterday at Malabar Hill has spread deep sorrow over Bombay. The Hon. Mr. Narayen, whilst pointing out to a maistree what appeared to be an ominous crack in a part of his bungalow, was crushed under the porch-way which came down with a crash, and was buried alive in the *debris*. The deceased gentleman was of a most obliging disposition; and his open-heartedness and humility, even while in possession of great wealth, had endeared him to and earned him the respect of all classes. The hopes raised on his nomination as a member of the Bombay Legislative Council have to a great extent been realised. Mr. Narayen had improved his mind greatly by self-instruction and was a fluent speaker. Indeed he was the first native member of the Legislative Council who dispensed with written speeches, for he could deliver his thoughts in graceful language. He made a diligent study of several of the bills before the Council and showed his intelligence in the discussions thereon. He took a prominent part in municipal affairs, first as a member of the Bench of Justices and latterly as a member of the Corporation and of the Town Council. He made a good use of his talents and wealth in private as he did in public affairs. It will be long time before the memory of the deep sorrow caused in the hearts of all people by his untimely death is wiped out.

The *Akbari-Sodagur* says—The death of the Hon. Mr. Narayen, on account of his youthful age and of the awful circumstances under which it came, has caused double sorrow among all classes of the people of Bombay. Born of poor patents, but under an auspicious star, he forced his way to the highest position of rank and fortune merely by dint of his native energy, intelligence, and shrewdness. It is a matter for the most profound regret that such a one should, under such awful circumstances, be suddenly snatched from a career of usefulness and honour. That career ought to unfold many a good lesson for the benefit of rising young men. Mr. Narayen was as obliging and calm-tempered as he was shrewd and intelligent. Those whom business or other relations brought into contact with him must with one voice praise him for his urbanity and complaisance to all. The wound his death will have caused in the hearts of his relations, friends, and acquaintances cannot be easily healed. The honour, esteem, and distinction gained by him at a youthful age will adorn the history of his life.

The *Bombay Sammachar* says—We regret to announce the death of our well-known citizen the Hon. Mr. Narayen. In 1864 Sir Bartle Frere's Government selected the deceased as a Justice of the Peace, and in the same year he was nominated a Fellow of the Bombay University; and latterly he was raised to the honourable position of a member of the Legislative Council. He took a prominent part in public affairs and seemed to be assiduous all day long. The news of the mournful accident summoned an assemblage of well-known European, Hindu, and Parsee gentlemen to his bungalow.

As a mark of respect to the deceased's memory the share bazaar and the grain market on the Mandvie Bunder were closed yesterday.

BOMBAY.

SNAKE BITE.—One Rowjee Bapoo, a gardener, was yesterday bitten by a snake, and conveyed to the J. J. Hospital.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—Mr. Gunputrao Bhaskerjee, who has been appointed Acting Fourth Judge of the Small Causes Court, will assume charge of his office from to-morrow.

THEFT.—One Rahim Hajee, residing at New Memonwada Street, reported to the police that his servant, a certain Abboo, a lad of 15 years of age, had stolen from his possession a currency note of Rs. 10 and Rs. 6 cash, and absconded.

DEATH FROM APOPLEXY.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday afternoon at Upper Colaba, on view of the body of William Grey, late a private in C Company of the 2nd Queen's. The jury returned a verdict that the death of the said William Grey was caused by apoplexy.

A CORONER'S INQUEST.—An inquest was held yesterday morning on view of the body of Pooshia Musnia, one of the crew of the prow which was reported to have been upset in a squall the day before yesterday. A verdict was returned that the deceased met his death by being accidentally drowned in the sea.

THE FANCY BAZAAR.—We are glad to be able to state that the Fancy Bazaar held on Tuesday and Wednesday last, under the praiseworthy management of the Rev. Mr. Beaumont, was a success in every sense of the word. The bazaar was largely patronized, and the arrangements were all that could have been desired.—*Poona Observer*.

SENTENCED TO BE HANGED.—Khaytharee bin Doorgajee, who had confessed his guilt of murdering his wife named Mimgooree, before the Second Assistant Magistrate, and also before the Judge and the jury, has been sentenced by Mr. Daniell to be hanged, subject to the confirmation of the High Court of Judicature.—*Poona Observer*.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 27th July 1874, Rs. 48,10,139; add, silver received during the week, Rs. 27,126; deduct, new coin paid during the week, Rs. 2,54,007; balance, Rs. 45,83,258. There are in addition 7,713 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

INDEBTEDNESS OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.—The *Rast Goftar* observes that reports of the indebtedness of several Government officials of several departments have of late so much increased, that it looks like a strain on the administration of this presidency. No department, says the *Goftar*, seems free from the scandal. The indebtedness of officials must lead to the infliction of oppression and injustice on the poor ryots; and there is a strong suspicion that several of the complaints of official tyranny, which now and then come before the public, may be the result of the above cause.

LOCAL FUNDS.—A native paper complains that a large portion of the Local Fund is diverted to purposes other than those for which it has been professedly raised. One of the objects in creating this fund was to provide education for the children of the ryots; but a large portion of it is to be seen devoted to schools in cities and large towns; whereas there are innumerable villages which are not provided with no schools at all. The ryots are proverbially an ignorant class, and to remove this ignorance and to make them intelligent is the duty of Government. But our Government, says the writer, misapplies the money levied from the ryots expressly for their education.

BRIBERY IN NATIVE STATES.—The *Satya Bahadhur* observes that in Native States the practice of receiving bribes is very common. The receiver of the bribe is not lowered in the estimation of the people there. The Rajas and Chiefs themselves receive bribes under the name of *nazranas* or presents. It was hoped, says the writer, that contact with civilized English political officers would improve the native Rajas and their Karbharees, and wean them from this vice of corruption; but from several instances, it appears, that instead of these political officers exercising any good influence on the native durbars, they have themselves yielded to the temptation, and imitated the example of the durbars. The *Bahadhur* believes [illegible] this paramount Government is not ignorant of [illegible] cases of this kind.

CRIMINAL TRESPASS AND CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, a Mr. W. H. Guest charged one Dinshaw Nowrojee, a bill collector in the employ of Mr. Cowasjee Manockjee, with criminal trespass and criminal intimidation on the 5th instant. John Carney, the first witness, who resides with the complainant, deposed, that on that day between 4 and 5 P. M. defendant came and knocked at the door of the prosecutor's room, and demanded payment of the house-rent. Witness informed him that Mr. Guest was not at home, and suggested calling [illegible] the [illegible] day. The defendant ap[illegible] and persisted in stating th[illegible] not gone out, and further expr[illegible] determin[illegible] not to go away without the rent. Witness attempted to close the door, but was prevented doing so by the defendant, who forced his way into the room. At this moment, it appears, that the complainant came home, and requested the defendant to call again the next day for payment. This the latter distinctly refused, and broke out into violent and abusive language, which he addressed to the complainant, who was obliged to call in the assistance of the police. The complainant stated that when he entered home on the day in question at about 4 P.M., he was met at the door of his dining-room by the defendant, and presented with a bill. As he was examining the bill, he was joined by his wife, who was in a very delicate state of health, and informed of what had just transpired. Mrs. Henrietta Guest, who was also in Court, gave corroborative evidence, and his Worship, considering that the offence of trespass had been proved, sentenced the defendant to pay a fine of Rs. 20, and further bound him over to keep the peace in the sum of Rs. 75.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Wednesday the 4th August, was 318, being 17 more than in the preceding week, 20 more than the total of the week ending 5th August 1874, and 12 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 230 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

SECTION OR SUB-SECTION.	Population by Census of 1872.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Resp. System.	Digestive System.	Accidents and violence.	Total.	Total births ex still-born.
Colaba &c.	16,601	...	3	...	1	3	...	...	10	5
Fort, Southern	2,363	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...
Fort, Northern	29,732	...	2	...	2	1	3	...	13	12
Esplanade	10,464	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	1
Market	43,198	...	3	...	3	...	3	...	16	27
Mandwee	35,100	...	15	...	5	2	3	...	30	9
Chukla	36,748	...	5	...	2	2	3	...	19	10
Oomburkharee	49,873	...	13	...	6	3	3	...	37	13
Dongree	25,556	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	5	13
Dhobeetulao	37,915	...	4	...	1	2	1	...	14	11
Phuneswaree	20,760	...	4	...	2	...	2	...	11	10
Bhooleshwur	36,020	...	7	...	3	...	1	...	17	10
Kharatulao	23,638	...	4	...	2	2	5	...	18	12
Koombarwara	27,594	...	4	...	4	1	1	...	17	10
Khetwaree	24,817	...	5	...	3	1	1	...	15	8
Girgaum	21,234	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	5
Chaupatee	7,531	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	2
Walkeshwur	7,741	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	3
Mahaluxmee	4,317	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	3
Mazagon	20,973	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	7	12
Tarwaree	10,083	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Kamat. & Bye.	75,028	...	15	...	6	3	7	1	45	21
Parell	13,773	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	8
Seoree	4,460	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
Seo	11,572	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	9
Mahim	14,310	...	1	...	...	2	2	1	10	10
Worlee	10,042	...	2	...	1	1	2	...	6	1
Water Division	22,953	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-resident & unknown	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Bombay	644,405	...	95	...	45	29	46	4	318	230
Mean of corresponding weeks in the preceding five years.		8	109	8	44	32	44	4	330	129

The following statement shows the number of deaths of the different races or castes:—

RACE OR CASTE.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Resp. System.	Digestive System.	Accidents and violence.	Total (including other diseases).	Total birth ex of still born.
Boodhist—Jain, &c.	...	6	...	3	...	...	...	14	12
Brahman	...	4	...	6	...	...	...	16	10
Lingaet	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
Bhattia	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	4	4
Hindoo & other Caste	...	51	...	19	11	17	2	129	121
Hindoo Outcaste	...	4	...	6	6	2	...	22	11
Moosulman	...	23	...	6	8	16	...	86	30
Parsee	...	...	...	2	2	6	...	24	25
Jew	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	16	13
Native-Christian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indo-European	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
European	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	3
Negro-African	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown Race	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	95	...	45	29	46	4	318	230
Corresponding week '72	4	84	2	47	23	40	6	298	248

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	Fort.	Byculla.	Colaba.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Wednesday, Aug. 5	0 24	0 18	0 13
Previously registered	65 [illegible]	[illegible] 67	64 2
Grand Total	65 [illegible]	[illegible]	64 [illegible]

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE seventh ordinary general meeting of the proprietors of the above Bank, was held at the office of the Bank-Elphinstone Circle, on Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Hamilton Maxwell (of Messrs. Nicol and Co.) presided.

After the notice convening the meeting had been read, it was agreed that the Directors' Report and statement of accounts which had been circulated amongst the shareholders should be taken as read.

The Chairman then said:—

The Directors have much pleasure in submitting to the shareholders a favourable report of the business done for the past year, and are glad to state that, notwithstanding the withdrawal of large amounts of the Treasury balance to meet the expenditure of Government for the relief of the Bengal Famine, thus curtailing the Bank's business, that the profits compare favourably with those of last year.

This being the case, and as the accounts are familiar to you all, I do not consider it necessary to enter into the details of the last year's business. The best evidence of the satisfactory nature of the accounts is the amount of the balance of profit and loss account, Rs. 7,23,052-13-9—and the small amount which the Bank has been obliged to write off to meet losses, only Rs. 6,000.

You will have already seen in the report published by the Directors, and which, having been circulated to all the shareholders, we may take as read, they recommend that the profit shall be apportioned as follows:—

	Rs.		
A transfer to the reserved fund of (thus increasing it to more than 20 per cent. on the paid-up capital.)	2,50,000	0	0
The declaration of a dividend for the past six months at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, which will absorb	4,08,906	4	0
A transfer in reduction of cost of premises, &c., of	20,000	0	0
A transfer to bad and doubtful debts of	10,000	0	0
Leaving a balance to be carried forward of	34,146	9	9
	Rs. 7,23,052	13	9

You will also see that the Bank's charter has not yet been obtained from Government. The draft of this document has been submitted by Government to the Bank and with certain alterations and suggestions which the Directors deemed necessary, it has been returned Government having requested that the matter should be treated confidentially, I am unable to give you any particulars regarding it, but the Directors hope that they will soon be enabled to lay it before the shareholders for their consideration.

Your Directors regret that, notwithstanding the directions of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the branch of the Bank of Bengal still remains in Bombay.

The various agencies of the Bank have been worked satisfactorily, and the Directors have every reason to be satisfied with their management.

The management at head-quarters has also been conducted in the usual careful and efficient manner.

Mr. Balfour's engagement with the Bank having expired, your directors are glad to say that his agreement has been renewed for three years. It is almost unnecessary for me to say anything in Mr. Balfour's praise, as you are all well aware that it is greatly owing to his ability and intimate acquaintance with Indian banking operations that the Bank now stands in its present high position.

The shareholders owe a deep debt of gratitude to their late Chairman, Mr. A. J. Macdonald, who materially assisted in raising the new and prosperous Bank of Bombay from the ruins of the old Bank.

From the starting of the new Bank until his return to England in May last, with the exception of a short visit to England in 1869, he has taken an active part in the direction, and has devoted much time to the management of the Bank's business. Much of the success of the Bank has been owing to Mr. Macdonald's exertions, and he has been ably assisted by the well-known native gentlemen on the board.

The prosperity of Bombay has been for many years ruled by the fluctuations in the Liverpool cotton market, and it has often been clouded by the losses arising from the speculative tendency of the cotton export trade, but now this business is on a much sounder basis, and though the profits are much less than they formerly were, the trade is in a healthy condition.

The comparatively new and increasing industry in cotton spinning and weaving will materially assist the welfare of our city.

We have received favourable accounts from the cotton districts and a large crop may be expected.

There are plentiful supplies of grain throughout the country.

We may therefore safely look forward to a prosperous year, and your Directors trust that they will be in a position, at your next annual meeting, to lay before you as favourable a report as it is their privilege to submit to you to-day.

The following resolutions were then unanimously arrived at:—

Proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Esq.:—"That the statement of accounts made up to 30th June last, and the Directors' report now laid before the meeting, be and are hereby approved and adopted."

Proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, Esq.:—"That a transfer of Rs. 2,50,000 be made from the profit and loss account to credit of the reserved fund account. Thus, with reference to clause 113 of the Bank's articles of association, increasing the amount at credit of the said reserved fund to more than twenty per cent on the paid-up capital of the Bank."

Proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by H. R. Cormack, Esq.:—"That a dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum be declared payable on and after Monday the 17th instant to the shareholders whose names appeared on the register on the 30th June last."

Proposed by H. R. Cormack, Esq., and seconded by E. D. Sassoon, Esq.:—"That transfers from the profit and loss account be made to the several accounts and for the several sums recommended in the Directors' Report, that is to say, Rs. 20,000 to credit of premises and furniture account in further reduction of their cost. Rs. 10,000 to credit of a contingent account as a provision for any losses hereafter. Rs. 31,146-9-9 to credit of profit and loss account of the current half year."

Proposed by G. F. Rimington, Esq., and seconded by Dr. Martin:—"That the election of Messrs. Hamilton Maxwell, R. V. Reid, H. R. Cormack, and Kessowji Naik, as Directors of the Bank, be approved."

Proposed by W. Martin Wood, Esq., and seconded by Tapidass Vurzdass, Esq.:—"That Messrs. [illegible] Hubibbhoy and E. D. Sassoon be re-elected Directors of the Bank."

Proposed by G. F. Rimington, Esq., and seconded by Damodhur Topidass, Esq.:—"That the establishment and maintenance of the branch of the Bank at Julgaum be and is hereby sanctioned and approved."

Proposed by [illegible] Jehangheer Hormusjee, Esq., and seconded by [illegible]bhoy Hubibbhoy, Esq.:—"That Messrs. S. W. [illegible] and Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandy be elected auditors of the Bank for the ensuing twelve months, and that the sum of Rs. 500 each be fixed as their remuneration for each audit."

Proposed by Mr. W. M. Wood, and seconded by Mr. Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia, that the thanks of the meeting are due to the directors for their able management during the past year.

After the Chairman had briefly returned thanks on behalf of the directors, for the last resolution, the meeting terminated.

SEASON REPORTS

FOR THE WEEK ENDING 30TH JULY 1874.

Kurrachee.—River at Kotri on 25th, 17 feet 2 inches, being 2 feet 3 inches higher than last year. Rain general. In Kurrachee 1 inch 85 cents.; more expected. Fine barani crop expected in Dadu. A few locusts seen in Jati but no damage done or apprehended.

Haidarabad.—River continues high. Rain-fall gauged at Haidarabad from 12th to 27th ultimo 3·71; more expected. No sickness.

Shikarpur.—Rain 1 inch 95 cents on 28th; river 14 feet 1 inch on Bukkur gauge. A breach in the Mohra Mari bund believed to have caused much damage to the cotton cultivation inside. All canals bank full; more water than it is known what to do with. Crops doing well. Fever prevailing slightly.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Weather unsettled, close and sultry. Rain on 28th, 54 cents. Fall heavy. Loss of property. Submersion of kharif crops on Desert Canal reported. No sickness.

Ahmedabad.—Heavy rain 11.14. State of crops favourable.

Kaira.—Rain 4 inches 34 cents; fall very favourable. Transplantation of rice commenced. Weather and health good.

Surat.—Rain 3 inches 79 cents Transplanting of rice progressing. Other crops and health good.

Broach.—Rain 3 inches 28 cents. Crops flourishing. Fever slightly prevalent.

Khandesh.—Rain 4 inches 80 cents. at Dhulia. Cotton and other crops improving by late rains. Weather and public health good.

Nasik.—Rain 4 inches 23 cents. General transplanting in progress. Early crops good. Cattle disease in Niphar and Chandore, fever in Nasik, dengue continues in Yeola.

Tanna.—Rain 23 inches 53 cents; heavy fall; throughout the collectorate. Transplanation of crops in progress. District healthy. Fever prevailing slightly in the Wada and Shahapur talukas.

Poona.—Rain 4 inches 5 cents, fallen more or less in all the talukas. Standing crops thriving. Cattle disease slightly exists in Idapur, Khed, Bhimthadi, and Mawal. Climate and public health generally good. A female having given birth to four children in taluka Bhimthadi, who all subsequently died, is a phenomenon during the past week.

Ahmadnagar.—Rain 1·21. Kharif and cotton crops good. Slight cattle disease in Ankalo and Parner talukas. Public health good.

Sholapur.—Rain 4 inches 22 cents. Grain and cotton crops flourishing. Weather fine.

Satara.—Rain 5 inches 50 cents. Kharif crops in excellent condition. Slight fever and bowel-complaint in Walwa, and cattle-disease in Khanapur.

Belgaum.—Rain 5 inches 14 cents. Crops thriving. Public health good.

Dharwar.—Rain good. Early crops good. Jowari sowing retarded in most places, owing to excessive moisture.

Kaladgi.—Rain-fall generally sufficient. Early crops thriving. Public health good.

Kanara.—Rain-fall 17 inches at Karwar. Crops on low-lands suffer from excessive rain. Other cultivation good. Fever, small-pox and cattle-disease prevalent.

Rajkote.—Rain 1·59. Crops good. Public health good.

Wudwan.—Rain 13·54. Corps and health good.

Baroda—Rain 8 inches 9 cents. Crops healthy. Public health good.

Kolaba—(Report for the week ending 27th ultimo). Rain 26 inches 9 cents. at Alibag. Transplantation of rice finished. Excessive incessant rain; 54 inches 62 cents. since 7th ultimo—has injured young rice plants to some extent.

Rutnagiri—(Report for the week ending 21st ultimo.) Rain 22 inches 85 cents. Transplanting of rice nearly completed, and that of nachni and wurree in progress. Fever and dysentery slightly prevalent in the town of Ratnagiri. Small-pox has appeared only in the village of Bandtivre in the Dapuli taluka. Cattle-disease in Sangmeshwar taluka. Other talukas healthy.

Holloway's Pills.—The most popular Medicine for Female Complaints. After many years' experience in all quarters of the globe it is incontestably proved that there is no medicine equal to Holloway's Pills for the cure of diseases incidental to females. Their invigorating and purifying properties render them safe and invaluable at all times, and under any circumstances. They may be taken by females of all ages for any disorganisation or irregularity of the system, the cause of either they will speedily remove, and kindly yet effectually restore the sufferer to robust health. As a family medicine they are unequalled, and may be taken by old and young, reviving health and energy after all other means have proved unsuccessful.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

MR. JUSTICE PINHEY presided at a regular sitting of the Court on Wednesday.

IN RE DOSABHOY BYRAMJEE.

Mr. Latham appeared for Dinshaw Framjee Wadia to oppose the insolvent's application for an interim order. The grounds of opposition which had been filed were, that the insolvent had bought a house on which the opposing creditor had a mortgage, and had vexatiously defended a suit brought by the latter to have the said house brought under the mortgage claim.

Mr. Latham said that the suit had come on before Mr. Justice Bayley, and a decree was passed in favour of the plaintiff (Dinshaw Framjee Wadia), and provision was made for the sale of the house and the payment of his claim; and if it was ordered that if the proceeds of the sale were not sufficient to cover the claim, the defendant should make good the balance. His Lordship would see that the insolvent had filed his schedule simply to get rid of the liabilities of that suit. The mortgage was for Rs. 2,881, and the costs of the suit were Rs. 2,500. His Lordship would have no doubt, from Mr. Justice Bayley's own notes and from the newspaper reports of the judgment, that Mr. Justice Bayley had decided that the suit had been vexatiously defended.

The case therefore came under section 51 of the Insolvency Act, and the interim order ought not to be granted.

His Lordship refused the insolvent's application.

IN RE KISSUNDAS NUNDOO.

The insolvent appeared in person and applied for an interim order.

Mr. Tyabjee, on behalf of Dowlutram Kissondas, opposed the application, stating that it had already been twice refused by his Lordship.

His Lordship told the insolvent his application had already been twice refused, and would not be granted now, and he should have to pay the costs of the day.

Mr. Tyabjee then asked that, as the insolvent appeared to have a love for making an application every Court day, it should be a condition precedent to his making another application that he should pay the costs of this one and the last.

His Lordship made the order.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents obtained their discharges in the course of the duty:—Govind Bhicoajee, liabilities Rs. 3,558; Shaik Esmail Shaik Dawood, Rs. 189; Ahmed Joosub and Salay Mahomed Ahmed, Rs. 2,664; Encos vullud Dhondoo Wayoo, Rs. 2,465; Memon Hajee Salay Mahomed Khan, Rs. 22,237; Shaik Baloo Shaik Esmail, Rs. 1,331; Tyabally bin Sooltan Ally and his wife, Rs. 399; Mya Abdoola Ahmed, Rs. 735; Noorbhoy Dawoodjee and others, Rs. 1,650; Balcrustna Rugoonath and others, Rs. 650; Eli Edward Maidment, Rs. 974.

A SUIT AGAINST THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

AT the High Court, in a suit brought by Lokhumsey Govindjee and others against the G. I. P. Railway Company, judgment was yesterday delivered by the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent. The action was instituted to recover 41 bags of linseed and 79 docras of cotton, or the sums of Rs.400 and Rs. 2,690, being the value of the said goods respectively, which were entrusted to the defendants to be carried from Sholapoor to Bombay. It appears the goods were consigned by one Hurrybhoy Dewcurn to Khetsey Canjee of Bombay, and that the former having first sent the latter the Railway Company's receipts for the goods, drew hoondees on the latter for the value of the consignments in question, which hoondees, when on due date, presented for payment, were dishonoured. Thereupon the consignor telegraphed to the defendants to detain the goods, if still in their possession, and not to part with them to any one other than himself. In the interval, however, between the receipt of the Railway documents and the due date of the hoondees, the plaintiffs advanced to Khetsey Canjee, the consignee, a sum of Rs. 2,890, and in consideration thereof the latter handed over the Railway receipts in his possession to them, having endorsed thereon an order to the defendants to deliver the goods therein mentioned to the plaintiffs. The defendants refused to recognize the plaintiff's right—although they had paid for the carriage of a portion of the goods—to have delivery of the goods, and eventually returned them to the consignor. His Lordship found a verdict for the defendants with costs, as according to section 100 of the Contract Act goods must be *in transitu*, and on the authority of the case of Whitehead v. Anderson *transitus* was only determined by the goods coming into the actual or constructive possession of the buyer; and as to the fact of the receipt of the freight for a portion of the goods, his Lordship further held that the defendants undertook at most only to deliver as carriers the goods to the plaintiff's godown. He did not look upon Railway receipts of this kind as instruments of title, and although they might to a certain extent be regarded as dock warrants, they were of the same character as ship notes and delivery orders.

COTTON PROSPECTS IN BENGAL.

(*Delhi Gazette.*)

IN our issue of the 10th July we found occasion to differ from the Sudder Board of Revenue in their estimate of the actual outturn of cotton in the N. W. P. for 1873-74. Since that article was written, we have obtained returns of the quantities of cotton despatched by boat from Agra during the past nine months. We find the total number of boats sent down the Jumna to have been only 101, representing a burden of about 50,000 maunds. The despatches in ordinary years by water amount to fully three times that quantity, so it is most certain that the [illegible] trade has fallen off, though not to so great an extent as the export trade to Europe. Indeed, from the best information we can gather, the outturn in the districts south of the Jumna as well as in Rajpootana during the past season cannot have exceeded 3 annas of an ordinary crop. The Board's estimate of the "outturn not being much more than two-thirds of the average of the last eight years" is manifestly wrong. Indeed they go so far as to make this outturn greater by 25 per cent. than that of the year 1869-70.

The figures are as follow:—

1869-70 ... ... 37,104,160 lbs.
1873-74 ... ... 45,922,000 ,,

The year 1869-70 was the last of a succession of bad seasons, yet the exports from Calcutta exceeded 150,000 bales. In the present year they have not exceeded one-tenth of that amount. If therefore the export trade is so much less than it was three years ago, it stands to reason that the crop must either be very much smaller, or the local consumption very much greater than it was then. That the local trade is not greater is proved by the fact of the falling off of the despatches by water. The conclusion is therefore irresistible that the crop is very much smaller than that of 1869-70; and that the Board's estimate might safely be reduced by one-half in order to make some approach to accuracy.

The Board's short-comings in the matter of statistical information is honestly confessed by its Secretary. That gentleman makes the following observations in his Note on the maintenance of correct agricultural records ('ppendix D, Permanent and Temporary Settlements). "In urging the necessity for the collection of agricultural statistics, I need hardly do more than refer to the questions which were asked, but unanswered, after the American war, regarding the change in the area under cotton, and the character of the crops which had given way to it. It is true that under special pressure some information has since been collected about cotton, but we are quite unprepared to furnish statistics regarding other agricultural produce, such as tobacco, jute, flax, &c., respecting which the Government of India have already demanded information. It is far from satisfactory to observe from the replies before the Board, submitted by district officers on agricultural subjects, what an utter want of information exists and what a complete absence there is of available statistics."

The truth of the above cannot be gainsaid, hence the contradictory opinions that are heard regarding the future of cotton cultivation in the N. W. P. For instance Mr. Halsey, who is considered an authority in matters agricultural, is "firmly of opinion Bengal cotton will before many years almost disappear from the English price current. It is incapable of improvement at a profit, and can never compete with American cotton, which will ere long push it out of both European and China markets." He also states that the cotton cultivation of the Cawnpore district fell from 144,915 acres in 1848 to 48,417 in 1871. To these statements we have only to reply by the homely adage, "the proof of the pudding is found in the eating." In 1848 the export of Bengal cotton was *nil* from Calcutta, in 1871 it amounted to 400,000 bales. The circumstances of the Cawnpore district must either have been very peculiar to have caused a decline of 66 per cent. in the cotton cultivation during the interval between those years; or the decline is imaginary. In our opinion the cotton cultivation of the N. W. P. runs far greater danger from the rise in the price of food grains than it does from the competition of the American crop. There is one fact that has been brought out very clearly by the recent enquiries into the fluctuations of grain prices; viz., that the cost of the coarser grains, jowari and bajri, is advancing much more rapidly than that of wheat. The average prices of wheat in Cawnpore between 1841-51 were twenty nine seers per rupee, for the two coarser grains forty-four seers per rupee. In 1861-71 the price of wheat averaged a little below 23 seers, jowari a little over 27 and bajri 24 seers.

Thirty years ago the coarser grains were 50 per cent. cheaper than wheat; now they are at about the same price, and bajri is actually at the present moment selling in Agra at 12 seers per rupee, while wheat is to be had at 18. The coarse grains being sown during the rains at the same time with cotton, it follows that any considerable advance in the price of the former will seriously affect the extent of cultivation of the latter. Should the pressure of population force up the price of food grains much above their present level, cotton no doubt will cease to be grown, unless indeed a large extent of the waste lands still remaining in the N.W. P. can be brought under cultivation

While upon this subject it may be interesting to compare the yield per acre of the cotton lands in the N. W. P. with those of the Berars. Among our extracts of the 23rd June last there was an interesting account of the cotton cultivation of the latter province from the pen of Mr. A. J. Dunlop, Assistant Cotton Commissioner. For convenience of reference we give the result of some of his researches below. The second column represents the area sown with cotton in the Berars each year, and the third shows the outturn in lbs.

Year.	*Acres.*	*lbs.*
1867-68	1,254,552	81,144,000
1868-69	1,286 742	91,336,000
1869-70	1,415 786	67,322,000
1870-71	1,547,427	81,503,000
1871-72	1,487,648	55,195,000
1872-73	1,603 913	80,020,000
1873-74	1,807,4'4	102,138,000

Dividing the figures in the third column by those in the second in order to find the yield per acre we get the following remarkable results:—

Season.	*Yield per acre.*
1867-68	65 lbs.
1868-69	71 ,,
1869-70	47 ,,
1870-71	53 ,,
1871-72	37 ,,
1872-73	50 ,,
1873-74	57 ,,
Average	54 lbs.

Could anything be more wretched than the above yield? It should be borne in mind that this is the outturn of the most famous cotton field in India, the boasted black soil of the Berars! The N. W. P. by comparison is quite productive. Our last article will have shown that a yield of one maund or 82 lbs. per acre is about the average in these provinces. Mr. Wright mentions 77 lbs. per acre for clay lands where other crops are sown, and 97 lbs. where cotton is alone sown. During the whole of the seven years for which returns in the Berars have been given, the yield never once touched the lowest of the above figures. If Mr. Dunlop's statements are correct, is takes exactly three acres in the Berars to grow as much cotton as can be produced in the N. W. P. by two acres only. Bengal cotton at 4d. per lb. will pay as Oomraotee at 6d. The average yield of an acre in America is about 180 lbs., so that the cultivation in the N. W. P. holds a medium position between the high farming of that country, and the system of no farming at all in the Berar. The N. W. P. fields owe their productiveness to manure, and we are inclined to believe with Mr. Hobart that in many instances the yield is nearer 180 lbs. than 80 lbs. per acre. We have some recollection of being told that certain fields in the neighbourhood of Agra yielded between 6 and 7 maunds of kuppas to the pucca beegah, which is only two-thirds of an acre. The crop standing upon them was certainly magnificent, and as the price of cotton happened to be 40 Rs. per maund at the time, we have little doubt that the cultivators had gone in heavily for manure which their proximity to a large city enabled them to procure easily. It is also well known that the yield per acre of the short staple cotton is much greater in this country than that of the long. Mr. Dunlop complains bitterly of this fact in the following words addressed to the Secretary, Bombay Chamber of Commerce:—"I allude to the introduction into East Berar of the very inferior variety of Hoshungabad cotton which was lately eradicated with much difficulty from Khandeish, and which is known commercially as the "old Khandeish cotton." The seed was brought into East Berar by a speculative native, *who was charmed with the large yield from the plants*, and other cultivators being equally captivated, it has spread to so very considerable an extent that no one who has lately purchased cotton in the Oomraotee market can have failed to have met with it in his selections. Your late predecessor, Mr. Taylor, took a keen interest in this matter, and on more than one occasion gave me opinions which have been of value in forming decisions, and I feel confident that your Chamber will learn with pleasure that the Resident at Hyderabad has now sanctioned such measures as will insure the complete eradication of the bad seed." We do not doubt for a moment that the Chamber of Commerce derived great pleasure from the foregoing, but the question is whether the Resident at Hyderabad had any right to interfere with private enterprize in order to suit their views. We very much doubt whether Manchester mill owners would appreciate a similar interference with their peculiar methods of improving fabrics destined for Indian wear. If the short staple pays the cultivators better than the long, it is manifestly unjust for the authorities to interfere with its growth. It is true that a door will thus be opened for the possible commission of fraud by the mixing of the long and short staple together. We have however sufficient confidence in the energy of the Bombay merchants to believe that they can exercise enough vigilance to protect their own interests without the aid of such a protectionist system as has been described above. When Governments begin by eradicating the seed, they may end by eradicating the plant altogether.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

THE LEADERSHIP OF THE LIBERALS.

(*Spectator.*)

MR. DISRAELI declared on Monday that he was relieved to see Mr. Gladstone back again in his place and though his remark that his rival had been attracted "naturally" by an ecclesiastical question lent a touch of satire to his welcome, it was not, we suspect, altogether an affectation. Mr. Disraeli, like his great enemy Sir Robert Peel, understands and enjoys the House of Commons, likes to govern through a Legislature maintaining ancient and even grandiose forms, and not through an ill-regulated mob, and is half-annoyed as well as wholly amused to see the leadership of the Opposition, as Mr. Lowther said, held in commission for a Session. He wants, as any old General would, to know with whom he is trying his skill. At all events, whether his pleasure was real or only feigned, it is quite certain that the Liberal party is delighted by Mr. Gladstone's reappearance, and most anxious that he should continue to perform his proper functions, and inspire his followers with that sense of order, discipline, and purpose which during the interregnum they have so sadly lacked. Indeed, if we were to say out now prematurely what must be said out clearly next January, it would be something like this:—The Liberals have not found the existing arrangement for the Leadership work well, and while tolerating it on a sort of compulsion for one Session, will insist that it should come to an end before the opening of the next. The sailors want a captain, if only to abuse. The ship cannot be managed for ever by a vestry-meeting of its officers. If by that time Mr. Gladstone has so far benefited by his partial retirement that he can accept and fulfil the onerous duties of leadership, there is an end of controversy, and as we now begin to believe, of disobedience. No man will grudge him his rest, and no man can seriously contest his claim. Already the party is consolidating itself in opinion, though not in action, both wings beginning to perceive what the centre perceived from the first,—that there are evils inherent in Tory government, in its tendencies even more than in its acts, which altogether outweigh the evils any particular Ministry, if only penetrated by Liberal feeling, can possibly inflict. Dissenters are getting tired of Rehoboam Sandon; Church Liberals fret when a Tory Cabinet, as its first act, [illegible] an Established Church to the wolves [illegible] Old Whigs grow pale with distrust, as they hear of the Premier conferring weekly with [illegible] his Peers. The "Particularists" perceive that [illegible] position [illegible]sion must be attained, that the Opposition must assume its natural place, or the Government, unsteadied by the very absence of resistance, will be carried away by its own Ultras to a purely reactionary and intolerable course. If Mr. Gladstone will lead, his party will, it is becoming evident, grow solid again around him; but if he will not, then he must propose and carry some avowed successor, carry him as he would carry an Irish Tenure Bill. The Commission of Opposition does not work at all. No Liberal in the House knows what policy to follow, or what voice to cheer, or what to say to his constituents, and this hesitaion extends to the most vital questions. The Opposition is, under our Parliamentary system, as necessary an institution as the Government, has as complete a Cabinet, and ought to have as strict an organisation, or one even stricter, inasmuch as it is not steadied by the responsibility of power. At present there is no Opposition, properly so called, at all; there is no leader above it, and no Cabinet within it, nothing of any kind to give either guidance or a warning. It is almost nonsense even to talk of a Commission. A Commission without a Chairman is a Commission in the molluscous stage, not a vertebrate organisation. If an unhappy Member wants to know distinctly which course his party accepts as to the county suffrage, he finds that Mr. Gladstone is silent and his policy doubtful, though his opinion is not; that Mr. Forster is strongly in favour of equality; that Mr. Lowe is bitterly against it; that Mr. Goschen walks out of the House rather than decide; that Lord Hartington will give him no clue; that Mr. Stansfeld, a man whose opinion on that matter he would have said needed no exposition, has actually declared (*vide* report in the *Standard*) that the question ought to be postponed until women possess the suffrage,—that is, to the Greek Kalends. So absolute upon this point is the confusion, that the unhappy Member has no guide even to the general principle of the party, and must either speak on his own conviction, thereby perhaps fatally embarrassing himself, or remain silent, and under the suspicion of one or the other half of his constituents, or indeed of the whole body, for the division on this subject is not in the electorate. Of course, under such circumstances the House becomes a very Hall of Æolus, as Carlyle calls it, a place where every rumour is a breeze, and every breeze as sharp as breezes in a confined atmosphere are sure to feel. Every considerable speech is believed to be a bid for power, and every speaker an aspirant to a dictatorship. First-class statesmen are represented to the country as struggling daily with each other in the hope each entertains that he may by a lucky chance fix the eyes of the party on himself. Second-class Ministers, or men who may be Ministers, though they are not, grow as silent as the grave, or break out in gambadoes just to show their freshness; while Members accustomed to consider straight voting the first duty of life grow first puzzled, then annoyed, and then resolved to get away, till a party which counts three hundred in its ranks cannot on questions vital to Liberalism rely on 160 votes. Of course they must be beaten, for they are a minority, but they need not be beaten in that discreditable fashion, as if they had no support either in the House, or the electorate, or the country. Imagine only 156 votes for compulsory education! Mr. Whitbread is a skilful tactician, but to see the Liberals of England reduced to such a pass that they are indebted to tactique for escape from a crushing defeat on a naked question of the right of Slavery to endure under the British flag, is enough to make Liberals believe that the party has passed out of existence, and deservedly passed out. What is the value of the victories of forty-one years, if a question like that can be raised again, and decided even for an hour in favour of the grand outpost of Privilege as against Equality?

The effect of opposition by Commission, bad in the House, is even worse in the country generally. Common soldiers will not fight without a General or without distinct orders. The veriest dummy, the merest standard-bearer, is better than no one at all, for the mass of men can see only that which is elevated above the crowd. We have spoken of the average Liberal Member, but what does the average Liberal elector think of the present state of affairs? Merely that he cannot understand anybody, and cannot do anything till he does. Lord Hartington and a great group of Liberals are founding clubs, talking of organisations, calling on all Liberals to register; but in what name, under what flag, with what programme, however vague, are they appealing to the imagination of men? When Peel gave the same order, every Tory in the country knew what he was about; but now the very agents of the Liberal party, the staunchest country attorneys—we beg their pardon, solicitors—men whose devotion to "the party" is as secure as conviction and interest combined can make it, attempted to become apathetic, for want of a distinct idea in their own minds of the leader for whom they are instructed to fight. They are not the men to want much help from the imagination, but even they grow chilly. As to the people whom they influence, they are fast coming to have no creed at all, and were it not that the ties of party are traditional, the best agents might despair of keeping them together. They fight, it is true, but they fight like Alphonsist officers in Spain, without an idea of what they are fighting for, except to kill the Carlists. For one Session perhaps, this did not matter. So long as the party was stunned by its defeat and interested in watching new men and the line of action, organisation could wait, but we should be very sorry to see the anarchy protracted over another Session. If it is, if, when Mr. Disraeli begins to act, instead of refusing the act, the Liberal party is not organised enough to make the criticism dangerous and its votes formidable, we shall either see its experienced leaders thrown over as men who will not, cannot lead, or an infinity of small disputes indicating deep fissures in the ranks, produced mainly by adherence to individual men. In other words, we shall see the weak place in every Liberal organisation, the tendency in each Liberal to excessive individualism, made weaker by a disposition to insist on following this or that leader. It will be hard enough at any time to subordinate so many ambitions, or rather, so many impressions that ambitions exist, but it will be nearly impossible then without serious secessions; and when members begin to die, as they will begin when Parliament gets older, we shall lose a seat with every fresh election.

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A WHITE ROSE CORONATION.

("DAILY NEWS'" CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, TUESDAY.

THE institution of the Rosiere is peculiar to the French soil. Like all indigenous plants, it is a flower of hardy growth. The Rosiere is as old as the French Monarchy. She had her origin near the source of the Seine, in Upper Burgundy, and came into the world under the auspices of a Frankish Queen, surnamed, in the rudely outspoken manner of her countrymen, "the splayfooted." Ste. Genevieve, the Nanterre Shepherdess, who averted the wrath of Attila from Lutetia, is said to have been a patroness of Rosieres. There is a tradition that Heloise's burning epistle, paraphrased by Pope, was partly inspired by the chimes of the Nanterre Church belfry rung out in honour of a white-Rose Coronation. A south-western breeze bore the festal clangour over the plain to the shady convent garden of Argenteuil, where the learned and too passionate Heloise had sought the calm which solitude brings. The irreverent pen of Voltaire made light of the immaculate witnesses of the Rosiere's robes and floral crown. Madame de Genlis, when preaching to the children of Philippe Egalite virtues which she never practised, wrote a property drawing-room play for pupils, the heroine of which was a slandered Rosiere. Madame Adelaide performed the part of the outraged Rose-Queen: Pamela, afterwards Lady Edward Fitzgerald, of the confidante; Madame Genlis, of the heart-broken mother; the Duc de Montpensier, dressed as a girl, the calumniator: and Louis Philippe, the Lord of the Valley, who made light vows, not, as the event proved, listened to with ready ear. He finally became the champion of the Rosiere's honour, and asserted her right to wear the snowy wreath.

This was before the Revolution. But the little play which was acted at St. Cloud shows signs that the reign of advocates was at hand, the ingenious governess of the Orleans children having made her favourite pupil speak and act for all the world like a lawyer. The Duchess of Abrantes, when in the heyday of consular favour, presided at the crowning of the original Rosiere of Suresnes. Her daughter Josephine a pretty little girl of two years, the first to profit by the Concordat, in getting christened, was the godmother. Bolster-case garments were then the fashion. Madamed Junot, in the name of Mdle. Josephine, gave the Rosiere a *carte blanche* on Madame Leroy, the Court dressmaker, who was ill-natured enough to sheath her replete form in a skin-tight muslin robe. The ceremony at the church of Suresnes, and the breakfast at the Villa Junot, where the celebrities of the First Napoleon's Court and camp attended, presented some features of the time worthy of the Variétés stage. The comic and the sentimental were curiously compounded. There was the lady in deep mourning for the death of her only daughter, in whose honour the prize was instituted. In the evening a rude war-note dispersed the guests, some of whom rushed at the summons of the First Napoleon to reap laurel and regal crowns, and others to perish on the field of battle. White-Rose Coronations were very frequent under the Restoration. They went out of fashion under the July Monarchy and came in again under the Second Empire. They have been most numerous in the valleys of the Seine and Marne, the cradles of the institution. It curiously enough happens that the virtue which the White-Rose Coronation was founded to reward is most defective in these regions. M. Jules Simon, in a note to his "*Ouvrieres*," anticipated a report of M. Renault, showing that 84 per cent. of "the abandoned women" of Paris are recruited from the vales fattened by the Seine and Marne and their affluents.

The Rosière's festival brings into play every chord of the Frenchwoman's heart. The Frenchwoman delights to excite jealousy. And no Queen of Beauty and of Fashion was ever so envied, so calumniated, and so hacked at by sharp tongues, as the successful candidate for the White-Rose crown. The Frenchwoman loves glory, pageantry, fine clothing, official tinsel, military music, and lucre. These tastes are stimulated and then satisfied at the White-Rose Coronation. The heroine of the festival is conducted by the Mayor, girt in his municipal scarf, to the church, preceded by the Pompiers playing a fanfare. A High Mass, with all the pomp and circumstance the Church knows how to display on festal occasions, is celebrated in her honour. Flowers are lavished on the altars; incense is prodigally burned; journalists come down from Paris to write about the Rosiére, and celebrate whatever physical advantages she may possess. An eloquent preacher is also secured, who, by lauding her virtues, brings the light of triumph to her eye, and sets the hearts of the other girls present tingling with envy. Then there are the purse full of yellow coins for the marriage portion, the brooch and watch, the gift of the god-mother and the largesses of M. le Maire, who takes upon himself to stand treat to the whole village at the public ball in the evening. Can terrestrial felicity go farther?

The Rosière festivals have long ceased to illustrate those patriarchal manners with which French novelists and dramatists have associated them. Speculation, that supremely corrosive agency of our age, has turned them to money-making account. MM. Emile de Girardin and the Villemessant had a financial object in view when they worked for the institution of an annual White-Rose Coronation at Enghien. It was a Jewish builder speculating in lots of ground who promoted the foundation of a Rosière Feast at Orsay. Wherever a town of villas springs up within an hour's drive by rail of Paris, you may be sure to hear of the foundation of a prize for female virtue and a festival in honour of the successful candidate. The Parisians, who are naturally sceptical, rush to make a little fun out of the procession, High Mass, and the rest of it in honour of the virtuous maiden. The holiday crowd thus attracted is of the same composition as one sees at [illegible] and Sunday balls at Asnieres and Croissy. Vice, if not quite triumphant, appears in too good case and too enjoyable a mood not to set country girls longing for golden prizes not won in the practice of virtue. Should any of your readers be sceptical on this point, I should recommend him to go to see the coronations at either Suresnes, Nanterre, Orsay, Enghien, or Montreuil des Pêches. Montreuil of the Pêches lies to the east of Paris, between Menilmontant and Vincennes. It looks down on the river Marne, and is looked down upon by the vast necropolis of Pére Lachaise, whose vicinage is said to exercise a favourable influence on the staple product of the locality. The "peachery" of Montreuil is an agglomeration of walls all facing the same way, and covered on the sunny side with peach trees, bringing in a revenue to the market gardeners cultivating them of upwards of 5,000,000f. annually. Some chalky hills overhanging the wall-covered plateau afford eligible sites for rustic urban villas. It was with an eye to these building lots that in 1852 a M. Peson instituted a Rosiere foundation. The peculiarity of the Montreuil White Rose Coronation is that the queen of the festival is bound to get married on the day of her supreme triumph. M. Peson thought he would thus cut against too frequent scandals connected with the virtue prizes granted by the Municipalities of Enghien, Nanterre, and other communes in the department of Seine et Oise. The Montreuil Rosiere of this year is a fine buxom girl of twenty, of the name of Justine Mallessard. Her father is a wall gardener, and her mother, a shrewd weather-beaten peasant, aids him in his business. The grand dinner and ball, under a marquee erected in the grounds of the Mayoralty at the Mayor's expense, did not blunt the sharp, well-winged arrows of which envious Frenchwomen have always a quiver-full ready to hand. M. Henri Buisson, the partner of the comely Justine's glory, is a good-looking young fellow who has scraped together a few thousand francs in retailing peaches to Paris restaurateurs. The bride comported herself with the self-possession—I hardly like to say it lest I should be accused of ill-nature—of Mdle. Schneider in the wedding-scene of *Barbe Bleue*. Her fortunate mate was shy and ill at ease, as she was the contrary. The crowning ceremony was preceded by the civil marriage, which took place in the *Salle des deliberations* of the Mayoralty—a white-washed chamber with and plain oak horseshoe table in the middle, and cane-bottomed chairs all around. In the centre of the horseshoe there were two crimson chairs rich with gilding which were fetched from the villa of M. le Maire for the use of the happy couple. A civil wedding is generally a dreadfully prosaic affair. But on this occasion the attendance of the Pompiers, of the high bourgeois society of Montreuil in Sunday clothes, and an artistic use of flags, gave colour and loveliness to the ceremonial. After announcing to the assembled group that Justine and Henri were man and wife, according to the code, the Mayor improvised a neatly turned and very appropriate speech. He then placed upon the bride's head a crown of orange blossoms, purchased by the Mayoress, and gave into her hands 200f., which were to pay the expenses incurred for her toilette. The 800f. of the Peson foundation were given subsequenlty in the church by the god-mother, who added thereto half-a-dozen plated spoons and forks, a gold watch and a turquois broach. The Pompiers, and part of the Vincennes garrison lent the splendour of their uniforms to the procession, in which they took a leading part preceding, with bands playing and colours flying, the bride and Mayor. A feature of the religious ceremony was the assemblage of antecedent Rosieres, with their respective families, in holiday dress, the girls being in white and blue, and the boys wearing gold-fringed favours on their arms. The wedding ball closed with a grand pyrotechnic show, and the happy couple were escorted to their home by the Pompiers bearing torches.

THE DOG-FIGHT AT HANLEY.

(*Spectator.*)

THE present writer once ventured to say, in a room where it was allowable to talk, and not merely to chatter, that the English required law to keep them civilized; that their instincts were of the barbarian kind, and that they needed only opportunity to display all the ferocity of their remotest ancestors. "For instance," he alleged, "it would take nothing except a suspension of law to revive the Arena. Men enough would be found to fight to the death for gain; the sight of a battle to the death surpasses all others in its fierce excitement; and in a week half London would be thronging to behold a spectacle which carried sated people out of themselves." The single difference between the Londoners and the Romans was that the former would not, by turning down their thumbs, order the slaughter of the defeated and unresisting, unless indeed they happened to be Blacks. The sentiment was cynical, the assertion a little too broad, and educated Englishmen being, when not in a fight, humane, the speaker was sat upon sufficiently. How nearly right he was, nevertheless, may be gathered from a story told in the *Daily Telegraph* of Monday, a story which, both from internal evidence and from the admission of the Home Secretary, we may accept as true, more especially as it is told without any of the verbal exaggeration in which writers in the *Telegraph* are supposed to deal, but which the reporter in this instance obviously felt to be entirely needless. No words could add to the weird brutality of a scene which the creator of Quasimodo could have invented, but which, if related to Victor Hugo as a fact, he would have rejected as too grotesque a fiction. A special correspondent of the *Telegraph* has recently been reporting on the Black Country, and relates, not, we should imagine, from the spot itself, his latest experience in Hanley. He had been told that some miners and others were about to enjoy the spectacle of "a dog-fight, which was not all a dog-fight," and wishing to see and describe a scene so characteristic of the district, managed to be taken to the spot. He found in a bye-street, in a quiet house, about fifty individuals—some pit lads, some costermongers, some roughs—and about six of the country "fancy" dog-fighters and pugilists. They had all assembled, and all, we must presume, paid, either in cash or bets, to see "a dog-fight, that was not all a dog-fight,"—that is, in plain English, a fight between a bull-dog and a man, a dwarf of extraordinary strength, who had undertaken to fight the bull-dog without weapons, on all-fours, without clothes save his trousers, and [illegible] already done this twice, winning once and being defeated once, and this was to be the final contest.

As we have said, each brute was chained, with straps of such a length, that although he could reach his antagonist, he could also spring back out of the way, and victory was to belong to the one which bit or knocked the other "out of time," so that in sixty seconds he was not again ready for the fight. If the man was pinned so as to endanger life, he was to yield, and the dog was to be taken off; if the dog was stunned, the man was to be declared the victor,—a result which, to judge from the betting, was deemed by the spectators most unlikely. The man, we should add, was evidently without fear, had carefully provoked the dog from time to time by making faces at him, and had, as we judge from the whole story, something of that latent insanity about him which sometimes accompanies malformations of a severe kind, and to which Victor Hugo has given such ghastly prominence in Quasimodo. The fight the reporter must tell in his own words. We cannot rewrite a page out of Apuleius, though we have no hesitation in registering a story which is too sickening to do mischief, and which will one day be quoted as a final proof of the utter barbarism, barbarism as of Old Rome or modern Coomassie, which lurked in the lower strata of the British community in a most humanitarian age:—

"There was no need to encourage the red-eyed 'Physic' (the dog); he was too eager for the fray. He did not bark, but he was frenzied with passion to that degree that tears trickled down his blunt nose, and his gaspings became each moment more shrill and hysterical. He needed no urging on for the first 'round,' at all events. As soon as the umpire called 'Let go,' the dirty, glaring, furious brute sprang forward with an impetuosity that caused the last link of its chain to click with a ringing sound against the staple which held it. The dwarf, however, was not to be stormed and defeated all in a moment. Once the ghastly fight began, there was a dire fascination in it; and I now noted closely the combat. The man was on all-fours when the words 'Let go' were uttered, and making accurate allowance for the length of the dog's chain, he arched his back catwise, so as just to escape its fangs, and fetched it a blow on the crown of its head that brought it almost to its knees. The dog's recovery, however, was instantaneous, and before the dwarf could draw back 'Physic' made a second dart forward, and this time its teeth grazed the biped's arm, causing a slight red trickling. He grinned scornfully, and sucked the place; but there was tremendous excitement among the bull-dog's backers, who clapped their hands with delight, rejoicing in the honour of first blood. The hairy dwarf was still smiling, however, and while Dan'l held his dog, preparatory to letting it go for 'Round 2,' he was actually provoking it [illegible] as he could, 'hissing' at it, and presenting [illegible] bleeding arm. The animal, flushed possibly [illegible] success, made for its opponent in a sudden leap; [illegible] dwarf leapt forward too, and smote the bull dog [illegible] tremendous blow under the ear as to roll it com[illegible] over, evidently bewildering it for a moment, and causing it to bleed freely, to the frantic joy of the friends of the man-beast. But they in turn were made to look serious, for with astonishing energy 'Physic' turned about, and with a dash was again at the dwarf, and this time contrived to fix its teeth in one of his hairy arms, a terrible gash appearing as the man snatched the limb out of his ravenous jaws. The bull-dog was licking his lips, and had fewer tears in his eyes as his master drew him back. As for the Dwarf, he retired to his corner for a whet of brandy and a moment's comforting with the towel. He was ready and smiling again, however, for 'Round 3,' and this time it was a fight in earnest, the dog worrying the man and the man dealing it terrific blows on the ribs and on the head with those sledge-hammer fists, till in the end both the man's arms were bleeding, and a horribly cheerful business was going on behind the ropes at 2 to 1 on 'Physic.' But let me make short work of the ensuing seven 'rounds,' which in some of their details were so shocking that more than once I would have left the place if I could. The company generally, however, were made of far less sensitive stuff. The more furious the ghastly fight, the keener was their relish for it, and in their excitement they leant over each other's shoulders and over the rope, and mouthed and snarled and uttered guttural noises when a good hit or snap was made, ju[illegible] the dog and the dwarf were doing. By the time Rou[illegible] was concluded, the bull-dog's head was swelled [illegible] much beyond its accustomed size; it had lost two teeth, and one of its eyes was entirely shut up; while as for the dwarf, his fists, as well as his arms, were reeking, and his [illegible] face was ghastly pale with rage and despair [illegible] hideous [illegible] or victory. Fate was kind to him, however. In Round 11, the bull-dog came on fresh and foaming with awful [illegible] persistence of fury, but with desperate strength the dwarf dealt him a tremendous blow under the chin, and [illegible] with such effect that the dog was dashed against the wall, where, despite all its master could do for it, for the space of one minute it lay still, and the wretch who had so disgraced what aspect of humanity was in him was declared the victor. I shall have gone through that horrible spectacle to little purpose, if any such tournaments are in future, waged at Hanley."

We do not share in the reporter's horror of the dog, which was but what man had bred him to be—nature producing no bull-dog[illegible] the only variety of dog which cannot in the dark, recognise its own master—nor wholly in his virulence towards the deformed wretch who, as we said, was possibly irresponsible, and confine ourselves to the really evil, or at all events, most evil, characters in the drama—the spectators who, in their fierce excitement and enjoyment, became brutes, and "mouthed and snarled" when a hit was made, as if the last relic of humanity had departed out of them, and they had sunk from the level of the articulate to that of some inarticulate order of mammalia. Rat-fights and dog-fights had palled their tastes, but here was a new excitement, a possibility that a man might be throttled or torn to pieces fighting; the thirst for blood, human blood, had descended upon them as on the Romans, and they were as capable, if "Brummy" had shrunk with any sign of human fear, of ordering him to be killed as ever were the masters of the world. Nay, they had sunk to worse degradation still, and were capable not only of watching and slaying gladiators, but of raising the cry, "Christianos ad Leones!" and flinging men for wild beasts to tear, without a chance either of flying or of fight. The shut doors, the secret signals, the precautions lest the man should be killed on the spot, were no tributes of shame to conscience, but were defences against the police, who else might have ventured to interfere. Abolish law, remove the police, and the same men would have watched the same scene with deeper gusto in the open street of Hanley. The wild devil which lies chained in all uncivilised men broke out in the absence of external constraint, and the roughs of Hanley would no more have hesitated to enjoy their bestial sport in public, than Spaniards hesitate to enjoy a bull-fight, or the princes of India a match between an elephant and a tiger. Only education continued for generations can extinguish that thirst, even if that does it, a point we doubt very much; and only law, strong law, the fear of immediate punishment, can chain it up till education has done its work. "Opinion," as we call it—that is, the opinion of the cultivated—has no more power over it than it has over vivisectionists, and Christianity of the popular type as little as civilisation. These lofty influences do not bite on such natures till conscience has been awakened by the dread of retribution, or by that vague reverence which, in England at least, a clear law always inspires. The existence of such a law, a law visible in its officers and its penalties, is the preliminary to the self-restraint without which men are scarcely capable of weighing the meaning of their acts, and can no more absorb teaching than asphalt can absorb rain. This wakening of the perceptions is the first function of law, is the justification of all humanitarian legislation, and is the final argument against all those—and they are many—who believe government to be an evil, to be gradually superseded by good-nature and indifference.

The local papers are very angry with the police, and demand an investigation, but the law is weaker than they think. We suppose the proprietor of the bull-dog could be punished for setting a dog, well known to be ferocious—for it had previously bitten "Brummy"—on a human being, and the dwarf may be liable to a fine for cruelty to an animal; but the one could plead that the man's position was voluntary, and the other that he acted in self-defence; while for the most guilty of all, the spectators, there is no law at all. The Legislature, in suppressing bull-baiting, dog-fighting, and cock-fighting, never contemplated such a scene as this; and though an acute prosecutor and indignant magistrates might catch all the actors in the brutality as offenders against public morals, it would only be by a straining of the law which was made for smaller crimes, and which we are always reluctant to see strained. That point, however, should be tried, in order that the law, if defective, may be remedied, and meanwhile, we recommend the case to the study of all who believe that the wild beast has been civilised out of man. The Police reports of Lancashire and Staffordshire tell a very different tale, and so would those of the remainder of the kingdom, were the people equally packed, equally prosperous, and equally exempt from that habit of social deference which, as we shall all find one day to our cost, has acted so long as a substitute of law, or rather, for law made visible, that now, when it is dying, there is nothing ready to take its place.

THE COMTISTS.

(*Saturday Review.*)

MR. RICHARD CONGREVE, who is known as the clerical leader or director of the English Comtists, has published a selection from his writings and lectures (Longmans and Co.) during the last twenty years. The papers in this volume are modestly called Essays, but they contain, in fact, an official and authoritative exposition of the practical application of Comte's principles to the actual conditions of human society. The centre of the Church is at Paris, where, we are told, the direction is vested in one man, in conformity with the Positivist doctrine of concentration of power. This supreme head is M. Lafitte, who acts on his own responsibility, advising as he sees fit with the small body of those named by Auguste Comte as qualified in due time, on the fulfilment of certain conditions to become Priests of Humanity. Subordinate to this central direction there are at present two other centres—one in England, and one in America—and of the centre in England M. Congreve is the recognized chief. Mr. Congreve, it appears, does not presume to speak as a Priest of Humanity, and he also states that his insufficient scientific training prevents him even from being, in the full sense, one of the second order of ministers, a vicar. Practically, however, as we gather, he acts as a vicar and discharges the ministerial functions of the English branch of the Church of Humanity. His principal business seems to be preaching; but he is also authorized by the central director to administer the sacraments of Presentation and Marriage. It would appear therefore, that if Mr. Congreve is not a full Priest of Humanity, he is at least the nearest approach to the real thing which can be found in this country, and his utterances have an official and representative character. Hitherto the adherents of this faith have been in the habit of meeting any criticism of the teaching of their founder by the remark that no one is competent to form a judgment on the subject who has not thoroughly mastered the whole system and everything that Comte wrote. Mr. Congreve admits that Comte's fifteen volumes "seem a good deal," but "many of us have been so trained, and have such leisure that the mere amount cannot be a serious objection." On the other hand, however, many of us are not in the happy possession of this indispensable training and leisure of the value of th[illegible] be content with some simpler tes[illegible] supplied by Mr. Co[illegible] system. This would seem [illegible] Most of it has appeared o[illegible]'s moderate [illegible] but it is an advantage to [illegible] volumes ments brought together fo[illegible] one shape or another, bound to suppose that Mr. Co[illegible] have the scattered frag- mastered Comte, and knows all [illegible] comparison. We are heart; and he has been good en[illegible] greve, at any rate, has practical gist of all this illumination [illegible] is fifteen volumes by actual state." Our actual state is [illegible]ough to give us the ordinary persons may perhaps ventur[illegible] as "applied to our know a little about, and they may hop[illegible] something which judge of the value of the new religion [illegible] to think they which it offers for present evils.

Mr. Congreve's first essay, which [illegible] by the remedies written under the immediate inspiration of [illegible] self, deals with the foreign policy of E[illegible] seems was disease from which the nations of Europe [illegible] f Comte him- is, he points out, mutual distrust. This [illegible]gland. The strike one as a particularly profound or su[illegible] re suffering nosis, but it is no doubt true, and it is just as t[illegible] does not as it was eighteen years ago when the article w[illegible] ttle disg- ten. We are next told that it is necessary to [illegible] rue now of this distrust, and that the only way to get ri[illegible] as writ- is to get a right public opinion established throug[illegible] get rid Europe. But then "the most indispensable requis[illegible] of it as a preliminary for the existence of a right publ[illegible] out opinion is peace." So that there can be no peace until [illegible] there is a right public opinion, and no right public opinion until there is peace. The use of the quack's infallible specific for killing vermin required that the insect should first be caught and pinched in order to make it open its mouth for the insertion of the powder. In a similar way the Comtists undertake to put an end to mutual distrust as soon as universal peace is firmly established. The practical part of this essay lies in the principle that every nation ought to surrender what does not properly belong to it, and of course, if every country would only agree to this, we should all be very happy and comfortable. There might, however, be some difficulty in settling what does or does not properly belong to each country. Mr. Congreve proposes that England should set a good example by resigning Gibraltar to Spain, at the same time disbanding her army, except a small portion for domestic police, as a mark of confidence in France. Even if France should decline, after this mark of confidence and submission, to disarm too, there is no ground, according to Mr. Congreve, for England's remaining armed. "Let it be our aim to bury all the memory of the long rivalry of centuries. Let it be our hope that France will be willing to meet us in this; for it is with her that forgiveness must rest, as in the sum total of human wrongs, the balance is, I think, strongly against us. We have been more often the injuring party; France the injured." If France is, as Mr. Congreve says, the nobler nation (and there is at least courage in repeating at this moment the statement made in 1865, that France is in a more advanced political state than England), why does not France, by virtue of her position, set the example? It should be observed that it is one of the main points [illegible] Mr. Congreve's creed that England is the most [illegible] and degraded country in the world, and is [illegible]ng something wicked from the meanest [illegible] motives. "For much of that which [illegible]dition of the world," he says, [illegible] any other country res[illegible] does is, in short, always [illegible] she goes to war, it [illegible] peace, it is [illegible]n, which [illegible] of uni[illegible] me[illegible] might[illegible] versal p[illegible] er." Ye[illegible] noble and [illegible] the regenerat[illegible] natural that, if [illegible] France should [illegible] course inconceivea[illegible] should hold Gibraltar, [illegible] to be surrendered, from [illegible]

We have no space to g[illegible] political suggestions in deta[illegible] able task to do so. In the reco[illegible] system Russia is to be kept outs[illegible] Western instead of Germany, may be th[illegible] that France, and the United States, w[illegible]e geographical centre; into the arbitrary [illegible] cannot be very well fitted "the off[illegible] framework, are also excluded as period [illegible]pring of an inferior nation, and of a [illegible] of negation and dissolution." All this fanciful and arbitrary speculation, which is as easy as conducting a campaign with pins on a map, certainly does not appear to be the sort of illumination for which it is worth while to discard an old religion and start a new one. Mr. Congreve's views on the lawfulness of war bear a remarkable resemblance to those of the unregenerate world. Positivism is, he says, a gospel of peace; but this only means that "Positivists would prefer to act as much as possible by peaceful means," and so, we should imagine would everybody else "War must sometimes be accepted as a necessary evil—a sacrifice for the general welfare of Europe." There can be no objection, we are told, to "a war in the interest of peace, a war to prevent war, a repressive measure of European police, such as the disturbed state of Europe may from time to time render necessary, before the final settlement is effected;" in other words, war is lawful in order to carry out such objects as Positivists approve, but criminal in all other cases. Mr. Congreve's consistency on this question may be gathered from his exhortation to England in 1865 to disband her army lest it should give offence to France, and his still more fervent exhortations to England in 1870 to send her army, which had fortunately not been disbanded, to the support of France against Germany. Again, we find the Positivists exciting the Japanese to keep up a strong army to be used against England. The document in which this suggestion occurs is so particularly characteristic of the state of mind of English Positivists that it ought not to be overlooked. It is headed an Address to the Japanese Ambassador (p. 536), and appears to ahve been presented in the early part of last year. The persons signing the address admit that they have no means of knowing the special objects of the Embassy, but "if your object be, as it is commonly reported, to obtain a revision of the treaties at present existing as unjust and injurious to Japan, we cordially wish for your success, and shall do all in our power to further it;" in other words, though they avowedly know nothing about the matter, they are ready to assume everything against their own country. They go on to express their satisfaction with the prudence of the Japanese Government in "confronting the encroaching recklessness of European commerce with the formidable military power which alone can extort from that commerce, in its present unsocial conditions, due moderation and respect." "To be well armed and well disciplined"—we are quoting literally—is the lesson pressed upon the Japanese by these disciples of Humanity and peace, who also add another suggestion, that Christian missionaries are scouts of the enemy, and "we cannot too urgently recommend every measure of precaution against them."

It will be observed that many of the views which Mr. Congreve advocates are not at all necessarily connected with Positivism as a religion, and are quite capable of being argued on general grounds, without upsetting the calendar, or invoking the names of Auguste Comte and Mme. de Vaux. Some of them are a mere repetition in a peculiar jargon of Radical commonplaces, while others are echoes of the Peace Society and of various schools of ideal philanthropy. "To subordinate politics to morals—in other words, to test political actions and speculations by moral considerations—such," we are grandly told, "is the aim of Positivism." It would "lay down the principle that, for States as for individuals, it is the question of duties, and not of rights, that must henceforth take precedence," and so on. There is nothing new about such propositions except the curious impudence with which they are put forward as if they were really novel and original ideas. Even poor benighted Deists and Christians have got as far as this. It has long been perfectly well understood that the principles of morality are equally binding on a nation in its public and in its private life, and that the State and the individual are alike responsible for the use which they may make of their respective powers and faculties. The notion of the Comtists that they enjoy a monopoly of this sort of wisdom and virtue, and that they are entitled to look down upon the rest of the world as from a pinnacle of superior morality, is as absurd as it is impertinent. Yet it furnishes the key to their position. Not long since M. Lafitte the chief director of Positivism, preaching in Paris, urged his hearers to be tolerant. "There are many," he said, "who find hope and comfort in a belief in a spiritual world and future life; let us not be unduly severe upon these." If this had been said by any other person, it might have passed as a sarcasm on the movement whose weak point it reveals. It is this assumption of immeasurable superiority, and of the right not only to look down on the rest of the world with contempt and disdain, but to scourge its wicked stupidity, which is the principal characteristic of the Comtist communion. The right to be severe on unbelievers, which is assumed as a matter of course, is implied in the formal caution against excess. Mr. Congreve candidly admits that this new spiritual power is analogous to Popery, and one of the points of resemblance is certainly the absolute spiritual authority which is claimed. Comtism is presented, not as a mere body of opinions which are capable of being shown by argument in the ordinary way to be reasonable and just, but as a religion which it is blasphemy to question. Consequently anybody who happens to differ from the opinions thus proclaimed must expect to be damned—in this world at least, and as far as hard words can do it. It is possible that the comminations of the Comtists might have been milder if they had not unfortunately felt themselves obliged to surrender a future state. As they can get at their opponents only in this present life, they have to make their anathemas as concentrated as possible.

The sort of temper in which Positivism works is strikingly illustrated in the writings of Mr. Congreve. The religion of Humanity is, we are told, one of humility "in the true sense of the word;" its attitude to all opponents is respectful and patient. A few extracts from this volume will indicate the true sense of these words as understood by a priest or at least a vicar, of Humanity. It is apparently impossible for Mr. Congreve to conceive that any sane person who has not some moral twist in his character should hesitate to accept his views. He remarks, for example, that "the votaries of art, the disciples of science, the large and mixed class which constitutes the literary world, the representatives of intellect and culture, have all, from various *less respectable* motives, united against us." That any opponent can have a respectable motive is incredible, but Mr. Congreve admits degrees of turpitude. Professor Huxley happened on one occasion to say that Comte's writing were rather dreary and verbose, and that he found little or nothing in them of any scientific value, and a great deal that was as thoroughly antagonistic to the very essence of science as anything in Ultramontane Catholicism. Mr. Congreve has thought fit to reprint in cold blood the letter in which he attacked Mr. Huxley for these opinions. "No candid man" could say such things; they are an "impatient utterance based on a wholly imperfect and insufficient acquaintance with the subject." As Mr. Huxley said nothing of Comte's social projects, these not being in his line, even his silence is turned against him, and denounced as "discreditable injustice." Moreover, Mr. Congreve detects signs of an uneasy conscience. "The men of science view with alarm and hatred the spread of a doctrine which their instincts feel is destined to put an end to their in[illegible] discipline." In another case, Professor Beesly having rashly spoken of the Sheffield outrages in a way which it was feared might be misinterpreted by an ignorant and passionate audience, Mr. Congreve fiercely took up the cudgels for him. Journalists were and are (for the letter is reproduced) denounced as "literary bravos," and journalism as "moral assassination." There is, it is asserted, a plain analogy between the outrages of the press and those of the Sheffield murderers. "The editor of a paper works in secret; secretly and in safety issues his instructions to his instruments, who for money carry them out." A sweeping charge of the most abominable character—which, if first made in heat, is now deliberately revived after eight years of meditation—is here brought against the whole press on no other ground than because a public speaker had been warned of the possible consequences of some hasty and equivocal utterances. Mr. Congreve complains that he has no access to the press, and that he is obliged, in order to disseminate his views, to have recourse to pamphlets and placards exhibited on the backs of men in the street. But his method of controversy perhaps explains the difficulty. There are no journals which deal in such mad and malignant slander.

Mr. Congreve is always assuring us that he is a man of peace, and that he is all for peaceful measures. Yet it is impossible not to be struck by his eagerness to invent excuses for the most atrocious forms of violence and outrage when they happen to be directed against classes or institutions which are obnoxious to himself. It may be only an accident, but it is at least a very curious one, that, as appears from the present volume, his sympathies should be keenly and exclusively enlisted on the side of the Indian mutineers, the Fenian rebels, the Sheffield assassins, and the Parisian Communists. No doubt he is careful to express disapproval of the outrages which these different parties of criminals perpetrated, but his great object is to find excuses for them, and to suggest that, in comparison with the conduct of the respectable classes of their countrymen, their behaviour was by no means so very black. From beginning to end the book is a vilification of the worst p[illegible] calumny, of the great body of the writer's [illegible] and infamy [illegible]. Their acts are constantly represented in the conduct of [illegible]sible light, and every kind of brutality addressed to work[illegible]tributed to them; and this picture of hated by the classes [illegible] upper and middle classes is expressly hatred of the slaveho[illegible]-men, who are told that they are There is no reason to [illegible] bove them with "the inhuman Positivists in declaring th[illegible]lder for the revolted slave." peace and order; but it is [illegible] doubt the sincerity of the un il peace and order after [illegible]mselves to be on the side of established, they cannot help [illegible] obvious that in the meantime, various forces of destruction w[illegible]heir own fashion have been clearing the ground for them [illegible] sympathizing with the remarks, matter for hope [illegible]ich, as they fancy, are that the changes which [illegible] It is, Mr Congreve peacefully introduced; and [illegible] rather than expectation he looks forward with sati[illegible]ime will sanction may be one day there will be [illegible] in his answer to Mr. Huxley grind down all recalci[illegible]sfaction to the prospect that grinding the Comtists [illegible] "an organization which will performing for themse[illegible]ant elements." The moral if it does not occur [illegible] evidently quite capable of ments that physical gri[illegible] and it will not be their fault

It is possible that some [illegible]me of their favourite instru- Comtists may be due [illegible]ding is also requisite, which they are at presen[illegible] of the exasperation of the slowly," laments Mr. Co[illegible] the disappointment under easily intelligible." "It [illegible]t suffering. "We move but microscopic advance, wh[illegible]greve; "more slowly than is patience and confidence—[illegible] is a time of slow, almost oppression and gloom; [illegible]ich draws heavily on our avoid with this fe[illegible]f we would avoid a sense of impressed with a certai[illegible] and it is not always easy to conviction, or at any [illegible]ing." He is also painfully [illegible]ping more appa[illegible] character of unsteadiness of [illegible]m. "We d[illegible]rate of action, which is [illegible]our c[illegible]ent in the adherents of [illegible] grow much—the most [illegible]re right in that—and I [illegible]w much." These [illegible] the increasing [illegible]per has always been [illegible] decaying sect [illegible] the more closely Positivism, or rather Comtism—for it is necessary to distinguish between the philosophy of Positivism in its early form and the mystic religion into which it was afterwards developed—is examined, the more deeply will it be found to bear the stamp of the personal character of its founder. Comte was a crazy man of genius, who united an intense and overweening vanity to a bitter, suspicious, and despotic temper. He quarrelled with everybody from childhood upwards—with his father and mother, with his teachers, with his friends, with his wife, and no doubt he would have quarrelled also with Clotilde de Vaux if their acquaintance had not been quickly terminated by her death. The arrogance and sourness of the prophet appear to have descended in no stinted measure on his English followers. Mr. Congreve's book supplies a curious and painful study in the morbid anatomy of the human mind. It is impossible not to recognize in it the symptoms, not so much of intellectual activity as of a sort of mental malady akin to that which sometimes affects the body, when black spots dance before the eyes, and there is a vehement impulse to quarrel and scold, and, if possible, to rush out and shake somebody. In the cant of the sect, it might be called an organization of intellectual bile.

THE VOYAGE TO AUSTRALIA.

THE *Melbourne Argus* says—"The voyage between Great Britain and this colony, although long in point of time, is generally considered one of the safest trips a ship can make, and there is ample justification for this opinion from the fact that, although many hundreds of vessels have come here since the port was of any note, the number of partial or total shipwrecks has been very limited when compared with the disasters perpetually occurring on the Atlantic and other voyages. To this pleasant state of things, however, on the Australian voyage there has occurred a grievous interruption during the last few months. Passing by the dismasting of the ship Dallam Tower, which was bound to New Zealand, but which put in here to refit, we have the Cambridgeshire come in lately, almost as great a wreck as the Dallam Tower, and we have tidings of two ships—the Loch Ard, from Glasgow, and John Kerr, from Liverpool—both bound here, having been spoken at sea dismasted. The Loch Ard, it will be recollected, had lost her masts previously, and had put back to Greenock to refit, and had thus suffered a second mishap. The Loch Maree, on her voyage from Glasgow for Melbourne, was partially dismasted, and put back to Gibraltar, where she refitted, new spars having been sent out to her by special steamer. Of two other ships due here—the British Admiral and Rhoderic Dhu—we hear that the former put back to Queenstown with loss of masts and spars, and that the latter had also been disabled and had her decks swept, and had gone into Falmouth to repair damages. The most serious casualties happening on the home voyage have been those of the Erie, which put into Valparaiso in such condition that her cargo had to be sent home in another vessel; and the Somersetshire, which went into the same port with loss of spars, bulwarks, &c. A preponderance of the vessel above noted are iron ships, and, so far from being old and unseaworthy, they are quite new and on their first voyage. All of them doubtless encountered weather more or less tempestuous; but still we have not heard of the gales being of such exceptional severity that a new ship, well built and equipped, could not hold her own against them. Other causes are assigned, and by some it is alleged that overloading, especially where the cargo consists largely of dead weight, has something to do with it. Others affirm that the material and workmanship are at fault, the iron made use of having been inferior in quality and not tough enough to stand the tortion to which it has been subjected. [illegible] has also been made that the large iron clipper[illegible]structed are overmasted, and that where there [illegible] breeze and a full spread of canvas the strain must [illegible]thing enormous. A suggestion has also been hazar[illegible] that shipmasters, on taking command of the magnificent iron clippers which have lately been built specially for the Australian trade, have been naturally anxious to distinguish themselves and the ship, on its maiden voyage, by [illegible], and that the temptation to 'carry on' has been indirectly encouraged by builders and owners, among [illegible], perhaps, more rivalry than among the captains [illegible] the disasters above alluded to have arisen [illegible] of the causes mentioned it is at present [illegible] but there is no disguising the fact that the [illegible] which has hitherto had [illegible] sent furnishing [illegible] disaster."

THE EXILED PARIS COMMUNISTS.

(*Saturday Review.*)

Two of the transported Paris Communists have published in the *Times* an account of their sufferings in a French prison, on the voyage to the Antipodes, and in the desolate region where they were condemned to pass the rest of their lives. If their narrative is true, it proves that heartless cruelty is the chief characteristic of official Frenchmen. From Ministers down to military and civil officers, to warders, and to private soldiers and sailors, the Communists seem to have met with nothing but wanton harshness and brutality. It is fortunately not necessary to believe in the truth of all the details of the story. Former accusations of the same kind have been partially disproved; and the unfounded complaints preferred by some of the Fenian convicts against English governors of prisons illustrate the tendency to calumny and exaggeration which may be produced by the inevitable hardships of confinement. Political convicts not unnaturally regard themselves as innocent or meritorious, because the penalties which they undergo are not inflicted for ordinary crimes. Those among them who may have a gloomy and malignant temperament learn to regard the administrators of the law as enemies, and resent the necessary consequences of their sentence as separate acts of injustice. It is useless to reason with misery, or to censure the unreasonable demands of sufferers. Imprisonment and exile are meant to cause pain; and impatience or want of fortitude is scarcely an additional offence. If the Communists regard themselves as benefactors of society, the great majority of their countrymen, including all the respectable classes, hold the opposite opinion.

It may be at once admitted that the treatment which the escaped prisoners describe would be utterly unjustifiable. It may be presumed that none of them had been convicted of the atrocious crimes which were perpetrated by their political associates. The murderers of the Archbishop of Paris, of the President of the Court of Cassation, and of other hostages, were deservedly subjected to capital punishment, whenever they could be identified. The transported convicts may be supposed to have belonged to the rank and file of the insurgents, but it may be remarked that their self-appointed representatives express no disapproval of some of the gravest crimes which have disgraced humanity. According to their own statement they took arms against an Assembly which in their judgment had been improperly elected, or which, in other [illegible] contained a large Conservative majority. Rebellion [illegible] are almost always unjustifiable, and the insurrection of Paris at the close of a disastrous war, in the presence of the army of the victorious enemy, was extraordinary criminal. The outbreak commenced with more than one brutal and deliberate murder, and it closed with the wholesale slaughter of sixty unoffending prisoners, and with the wanton destruction of some of the principal buildings of Paris. The Government which ultimately re-established order was fully justified in inflicting punishments which may perhaps for some time deter even the revolutionary rabble of Paris from the renewal of their enterprises against society. The minute and incessant cruelty of which the Communists complain could not be excused even if the prisoners had been ringleaders in the outrages perpetrated by the Commune.

Every traveller who has been subjected to the petty despotism of French railway servants will readily believe that subordinate functionaries may, in dealing with prisoners, be habitually harsh and overbearing; but it is strange that the Communist convicts should never have encountered a single humane or considerate official person. The surgeon who examined them to ascertain their fitness for the voyage is said to have remarked, in passing one of the number who was far advanced in consumption, that food must be provided for the sharks. The "stout hearted officer" who commanded a fort in which they were temporarily confined is sneered at as never going to sleep without ten soldiers lying across his doorway. The Versailles Commission is compared, in the familiar style of 1793, to Tiberius and Caligula. M. Rochefort, or a friend on his behalf, might have obtained a respite from transportation by paying a small bribe to a woman who professed to have influence with the chief authority. The marines who guarded the prisoners on board ship treated them with violence and insult; and "these hard conditions were aggravated by the caprice and ferocity of a fanatic commander." Even the residents in their distant place of prison, though they bore no official character, were prone to the vices which seem to prevail universally among all unconvicted Frenchmen. The missionaries who devote themselves to an unattractive life on a remote island are, according to the Communist account, greedy speculators who make fortunes at the expense of their native converts. The Governor of New Caledonia exercises a tyranny enough to render the absolute autocrat furiously jealous, and it is hardly necessary to add that he abuses his powers for the purpose of oppressing the voluntary immigrants. At association of pretended capitalists cheated the labourers whom it employed out of their wages; and during a long and painful experience the exiles never encountered an honest man. Their own dispositions and sentiments were in all cases exemplary. They were willing to work, but they could find no remunerative labour; they cultivated the family affections, which in fact are commonly found among Frenchmen. The story, which is composed with some literary ability, contains one or two pretty episodes which might have been extracted from Victor Hugo's romances. One of the prisoners having heard that his wife and children were on their voyage to join him, met the ship on her arrival, and was informed, with the customary good feeling of all Frenchmen, with the exception of the Communists, that nine or ten children had died at sea, and that his were probably among them. Another exile wandered in the woods in delirious search of an absent sister, until, in the month of November, he was found frozen to death. All these anecdotes may possibly be true; but they singularly resemble fiction.

If it is the fact that every Frenchman is a demon in power and an angel in adversity, the inference would scarcely be that a Republic founded on universal suffrage was a desirable form of government for France. The Communists, or their power to locally supreme, [illegible] legendary [illegible] of their predecessors in history [illegible] Reign of Terror. There is reason to suppose that some of them were afterwards treated with unnecessary and excessive severity; but a general libel on the nation is not readily to be accepted as true. It is wholly incredible that M. Thiers or his successor should have knowingly connived at the enormous abuses of power which are attributed to the inferior members of the public service. The surgeon who, in direct violation of his duty, sent an invalid to sea for the purpose of causing his death would, if the charge had been well founded, have incurred severe and merited punishment. The fanatic and savage commander of the emigrant ship would scarcely have been allowed to disregard the regulations with impunity. Even if the Government of Versailles had been cruelly disposed, administrative French traditions required strict observance of the rules of the service. Greater moderation would have rendered the accusations preferred by the Communist more probable. Indiscriminate attacks on all those with whom they have to deal are proofs of blind passion, if not of wilful falsehood. Even in a penal colony there must occasionally be glimpses of justice and mercy. The published story affords a fresh illustration of the profoundness of the gulf which separates classes and political parties in France. The Extreme democrats are in their own belief regarded by the rest of the community with ferlings of enmity which find expression, as occasion officers, in acts of remorseless cruelty. In their turn they are ready to rise in insurrection whenever they have a hope of success; and the mob of Paris retains the cruel in-tincts which were handed down from the days of the League to the era of Robespierre. The existence of the temper displayed in the remonstrance of the escaped Communists gravely endangers the prospects of the Republic to which moderate politicians at present incline. The authors of the narrative boast of their armed hostility against an Assembly recently chosen by universal suffrage. A conservative Republic would offer a similar temptation to conspirators and rebels; and renewed civil war would probably result in the re-establishment either of the Bonapartist Empire or of some similar form of arbitrary government. The blood-thirsty rabble which during the Commune slowly tortured a policeman to death in open day will not be endured as a ruling power, even if the narrative of the Communists is true.

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JAMES SI[illegible]PSON, Agent in Bombay.

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Do do 12 [illegible] 5 "

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By order [illegible]
W. A. [illegible], Manager.
Bombay, 17th October [illegible]

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[illegible]
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THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

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